The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,541 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th Nov.
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	11th „
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th „
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th „
L. RAVENNA	3372	700	F. H. Seymour	1st Jan.
M. BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th „
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE	3387	600	R. Harvey	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th Nov.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	11th Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	27th Dec.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 5..., Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec. 1885.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	29th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	13th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Nov. 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
• Clan CAMERON	2,450	F. Ereaut	3rd Dec.
„ BUCHANAN	2,900	H. T. Mappee	13th „
„ GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson	23rd „
•			1886
„ MACKENZIE	2,950	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan.

• These steamers do not carry passengers.
Passage Money, Rs. 450.
Special terms for Families and Parties.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing s. s. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for MARSEILLES on or about the 21th December next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For Passage, &c., apply to RALLI BROTHERS.
Bombay, 16th November, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500	26th Dec. 1885

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th Nov. 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay, GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 30th November, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th November, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1885. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MADURA	1912	10th December, 1885.
S.S. MALDA	1915	10th January, 1886.
S.S. RAJPOOTANA	2030	10th February, „

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
13th October, 1885. Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.
Cash Rs. 18-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET

POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.
Per doz. Cash, qts. Rs. 13, pints Rs. 7-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.
Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SURGICAL TRUSSES.

Circular Single.
Right and left, of sizes ...Each Rs. 1-8 and 1 12

Double.
Right and left, of sizes ... „ „ 3-0 and 3 8

Circular Single.
Right and left, with bevelled sliding head ... Each 2 12
Double ... „ 5 0

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Circular Single.
Very light and narrow Spring, for females, or slight hernia ... 4 0

Half Circular, Reversible.
Salmon and Ody's pattern ... 2 12

Mocmain, Original pattern.
Single ... 5 8
Double ... 8 8

SURGICAL TRUSSES.

THE BOMBAY RACES will take place on March 6th, 9th, 11th, and 13th, and NOT on the dates previously advertised.

H. WALTER GOSTLING,
Actg. Hon. Secy., Race's.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, will assemble at the Club House, at 5-15 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 1st December next.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1885.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s.	d.	
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1	6 1-8	pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.			
Ditto for demand drafts	1	6 3-16	„
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1	6 5-16	„
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1	6 15-32	„

Sovereigns, Rs. 13-2 each

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Anglo-Indian and General Agency,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 25th November, 1885.

NOTICE No. 4328.
WOODEN PADDLE STEAMER.
FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. I. M. Steamer "MAY FRERE," will be received by the director of the Indian Marine at Bombay, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1885.

2. The vessel will be sold with engines, boilers, masts, sails, awnings, and spars, anchors and cables, boats and such other stores as may be on board, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

3. Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken. The tenders will be submitted to the Government of India for orders.

4. The vessel will be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date the acceptance of the tender by Government is communicated to him.

5. The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misdescription shall not annul the sale nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account:—

Tonnage gross register	245
Tonnage net register	180
When built	In the year 1864
Where built	at Bombay
Extreme length	184 feet
(Length between perpendiculars 168 feet.)	
Extreme breadth	19'-8"
(Breadth over paddle boxes 35 feet 6 inches.)	
Draught of water when deep	Forward 8'-3" / Aft 8'-3"
Engines	Oscillating
Boilers	Two oval tubular
Horse Power	Nominal 100 / Indicated 300
Speed full	10 Knots
Coal that can be stowed in Bunkers	40 tons
Coal that can be stowed elsewhere	25 tons

6. The vessel will be open for inspection on applying for an order to the Director of Indian Marine on and after the 3rd of November, 1885.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
Dockyard Bombay, 27th October, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Business Manager......Mr. N. Salinger.
Stage Manager......Mr. Arthur Rigby.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

THE best mounted Opera ever put upon the Stage by the ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY. Benefit of those Special favorites MISS LINA SALINGER and MR. ARTHUR RIGBY. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of this talented Company in Bombay. Come and See

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,

Military Comic Opera in 4 Acts,
The most popular of Comic Operas in existence.

CHARACTERS.

Prince Paul ......Mr. Herbert Salinger.
Baron Puck ...... „ Frank D' Este.
Baron Grog ...... „ Fred. Read.
General Boom ...... „ Arthur Rigby.
Fritz ...... „ Arthur Fawcett.
Nepomuc ......Master Magnus.
Wanda ......Miss Lena Salinger.
Iza, Olga, Amelie } Maids of Honor { Miss Elsa Wilson. Miss Julie Emmett. Miss Maud Walton.
La Grand Duchesse ......Miss Tilly Sarony.

SOLDIERS, NOBLES, & LADIES.
Full Orchestra under the Leadership of Mr. GEORGE WILSON.

The splendid New Costumes are all fac similes of the Originals as produced at the Opera Comic Paris under the Direction of the Composer. No expense nor trouble has been spared to put this Opera on the Stage in a manner that will eclipse all previous efforts of this Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs.	12
Reserved Seats	„	3
Second Seats	„	2
Pit	„	1
Back Seats	Annas	8

Box plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30, p. m., Commence at 9 p. m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, Farewell to Bombay, and Benefit of MISS TILLY SARONY and MR. ARTHUR FAWCETT.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 5th December. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 25th November, 1885. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

WE BOOK PASSAGES by well-appointed 1st Class Steamers, all the year round, to and from different Home and Continental Ports, at from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400. 1st Class. We also secure passages by the P. & O. Co. and all the other regular Lines of Steamers at the lowest possible fares. We also supply Continental Railway tickets and secure places in sleeping car to enable passengers to go through with the mails. A liberal reduction made for families and parties, and no commission charged.

Full particulars on application, personally, or by letter, or telegram to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Travellers' Agents and Bankers, Bombay, 28, Apollo-street; London, 27, Leadenhall-street, E. C.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL" ARRIVED 25TH NOVEMBER, 1885.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered in to consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th November, 1885.

THE s. s. "ARGOSY" has arrived from LONDON, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING with Delivery Orders for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims, for damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the departure of the Steamer, in Duplicates, otherwise none will be entertained.

Our Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

McCULLOCH & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th Nov., 1885.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to the Stamp Office for one year from the 11th proximo, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 5th idem. Further particulars to be learnt at the office.

J. H. GRANT,
Superintendent of Stamps.
Bombay General Stamp Office, 25th November, 1885.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD WEDNESDAY in the month of December next, is appointed for a further hearing in the matters of the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents for the purpose of declaring a first dividend. Dated this 25th day of November, 1885.

Re Dhunjibhai Bomanji......of 2½ per cent.
„ Augustus Day and Eugine Day......of 2½ per cent.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 25th day of November, 1885.

MURDOCHS' LIME JUICE SALINE,
A SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT SALT.

THE advantages claimed for this new and special combination are :

1. Wholesome, grateful properties.
2. Excellence in producing a cooling, thirst-allaying drink, leaving a fresh after-taste on the palate.
3. Remedial action on the Liver, in derangement of Stomach and Bowels, in Gouty and Rheumatic habits; a Refrigerant in Fevers.

ONLY MAKERS
MURDOCH BROTHERS.
GLASGOW.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH

FOR
IMPARTING NATURAL YOUTHFUL BLOOM TO THE CHEEKS AND LIPS.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
☞ TELEPHONE No. 39.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOCOCK'S LOTION
FOR THE COMPLEXION

IS a delightful preparation for the skin, gives Health and Beauty to the CHEEKS, FAIR HANDS and NECK, rendering the skin Soft, Delicate, and Lovely. It effectually removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches and Sunburn, and is so innocuous as to be the best application of excoriation and abrasion of the skin, even of infants.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THEATRICAL MAKE UP COLOURS AND PIGMENTS.

BURNT CORK (Prepared) for Negro Minstrels.
BLANC DE PEARL (Powder or Liquid).
CARMINE for the Face.
CHROME for Sallow Complexions, &c.
GRENADINE for the Lips.
LINING COLOUR for Wrinkling the Face.
MAIDENS BLUSH for reviving Youthful Bloom of the Cheeks.
PATCHES FOR THE FACE to use in Powder Costume.
PENCILS FOR THE EYELIDS and VEINS.
POWDERED ANTIMONY for shading the Hollow of the Eyes, &c.
PREPARED DUTCH PINK, for Pale and Wan Complexion.
PREPARED WHITING for Pantomimes, &c.
ROUGE DE THEATRE.
MAKE-UP BOX, containing all of the above Colours, with applying Materials complete.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEAS,
TEAS,
TEAS.

"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS.
CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE.
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.
Per lb. tin Re. 1-6.

ORANGE PEKOE
Unsurpassed in aroma and taste
Per lb. tin Re. 1-10.

THE WELL-KNOWN KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
CHAPORE ESTATE
ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb. Re. 1-12.

THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE.
Per lb. Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into the Indian Market, is a sufficient indication of its quality.

CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.					Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.					
22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.					
22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.					
22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.					
22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.					
22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.					
22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.					
22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.					
22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky	...	22	8
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.					

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ASQUITH AND LORD beg to announce the arrival of NEW and CHOICE GOODS in all DEPARTMENTS for SEASON 1885-1886 and respectfully invite an early inspection.

ASQUITH & LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

WE have received a mostextensive assortment of entirely NEN CARDS, over 5,000 kinds to select from; folding florals, single cards, fringed folding; subjects taking in figures, butterflies mechanical leather worked, Ivorites, Velvet, Plush, &c., all of an attractive kind and never offered before. Prices, each from annas 4 to Rs. 3. Early inspection kindly invited.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

FRUITS FOR TARTS,

Finest and best-grown English fruits, preserved in bottles.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Apples	Per bottle	0 12	Greengages	Per bottle	0 10
Blackberry	„	0 12	Plums	„	0 10
Black Currants	„	0 12	Raspberries	„	0 14
Cherries	„	0 12	Raspberries & Currants	„	0 14
Cherries & Currants	„	0 10	Red Currants	„	0 12
Cranberries	„	0 12	Rhubarb	„	0 10
Damsons	„	0 12			

Ask for our Pocket edition Price-list of Groceries, Stores, Wines, etc.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION & WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' HATS & HELMETS.

"LATEST STYLES." All New Goods. "EXTRA LIGHT."

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Drab Alpine Terai (the latest Shape) ...	15	0	White Cork Helmets, very Light	12	8
Dark Blue Felt, round Crown, very light, quilted Forehead Pad	10	8	Drab Felt, Extra Fine Quality, Rs. 14 and	16	0
Fine Drab Felt Terai Hats, quilted Pads.	18	0	Super Drab Felt, Pith Bodies, Light and Pretty, London made	14	0
A Large Choice of Pugries ...Rs. 2-8 to	5	0	Silk Handkerchiefs for Trimming above.	4	0

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case „ 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.

FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters ...Rs. 45 to	50	0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns ...each	15	0
Gent's Deck Suits ...each	10	0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes ...Rs. 8-4 to	11	8
Gent's Dressing Gowns ...Rs. 10 to	25	0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed ...	8	0
Gent's Deck Shoes ...Rs. 4-8 to	10	0	Ladies' warm Stockings, ...pair	2	4
Chairs, strong and light ...Rs 8 to	12	0	Marine Soap per tablet ...	0	8
White Shirts ...½ doz. Rs. 22 to	30	0	Sun Umbrellas ...each	4	8
Cambric Shirts ...½ doz.	30	0	The Victoria Wrapper ...each	16	4
Oxford Shirts ...½ doz.	33	0	Rugs and Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	33	0
Flannel Shirts ...each	8	8	Gent's Undervests ...each	2	0
Celluloid Collars ...each	0	12	Gent's Seamless Socks ...doz.	3	0
Soiled Linen Bags ...Rs. 5 to	6	0	Pocket Handkerchieves ...doz.	5	0
Overland Trunks ...	22	0	Rug Straps ...Re. 1-4 to	7	8
Leather Portmanteaux ...Rs. 15 to	21	0	Cambric Ties ...doz.	3	8
Hold-alls, specially useful ...Rs. 17 to	20	0	Money Belts ...each	2	8

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES.
WINDING WITH KEY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver hunting watch, in neat engine turned, plain or chased silver case ...	25	0	0
The same, superior finish, lever escapement ...	30	0	0
The same, hunting or heavy silver case, ¾ plate movement, highest quality ...	40	0	0
Machine made silver hunting lever ...	50	0	0
English lever, crystal face ...	60	0	0
The same hunting case ...	70	0	0
Do. do. extra strong, best finish ...	92	0	0
The same, crystial face, extra stout case ...	85	0	0
Ditto fine silver crystal cases, engine turned compensation balance wheel ...	110	0	0

KEYLESS WATCHES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Crystal face lever Campaign Watch, Sterling silver ...	50	0	0
Crystal face lever, large size ...	55	0	0
Hunting or half-hunting case, of sizes ...	60	0	0
Best make and superior finish, compensation balance wheel ...	75	0	0
Sterling silver lever, crystal face compensation balance, full jewelled, gold winding-knob and hinges. ...	110	0	0
The same in hunting case ...	120	0	0

Chronometer, Chronograph, Calendar repeating, independent seconds, and every class of complicated Watches always kept in stock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GOWROBA NARAYEN BHENDE, Manager of the Temple of SHREE LUXUMEE VENKTESH, near the Bazaar-gate, in Boree-bazaar-street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindoos at "RATHA JATRA," which will take place TO-DAY, the 26th instant, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.

POONA HUNT.

THE BHEEMA CUP of 1885 will be run for at 'Xmas if funds permit. Gentlemen are requested to send their subscriptions to the undersigned as soon as possible.

A. C. GAYE.
Honorary Secretary.
Kirkee, 11th November, 1885.

TEN ANNAS A SHILLING.
CHUBB'S LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.
TWELVE ANNAS A SHILLING.
CHUBB'S SAFES AND BOXES.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

POLL TAKEN on the 18th November, 1885, on the following resolution :—

That the liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882.

The Scrutineers, Messrs. J. E. Kees and Ardasir Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla reported that on the taking of the poll there were 288 votes for and 143 votes against the resolution, and the resolution was therefore not passed.

JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE,
Chairman.

POLL TAKEN on the 20th day of Nov., 1885, on the following resolution :—

That every power which could be exercised by the liquidators jointly shall or may, in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more of the liquidators, be exercised by any three or more of the liquidators for the time being present at Bombay, without the consent or concurrence of the liquidator or liquidators who may at such time be absent from Bombay as aforesaid.

The Scrutineers, Messrs. Ardasir Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla and Ramdas Gangadas reported that on the taking of the poll there were 531 votes for and 172 votes against the resolution, and the resolution is therefore passed.

JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE,
Chairman.

GENUINE
SHIRAZ WINE.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of this really
SPLENDID WINE
OR
GRAPE JUICE
Is just received by the undersigned. A Trial Order is solicited.
Per doz. qts., Rs. 22.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER.

HIGHEST AWARDS at the Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions. Patronised by the United States and Colonial Authorities, and selected after open competition by the Secretary of State for India for use in some important departments in India.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
6, Parsee Bazaar-street.

WANTED

A FOREMAN for a Mechanical Engineering Shop. A general knowledge of Fitting, Turning and Foundry work is necessary. Preference will be given to a man with a special knowlege of Locomotives and Railway rolling-stock.

Apply up to the 7th December, 1885, forwarding copies of testimonials, stating age, nationality and salary required to the

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
H.H. the Nizam's P.W.D., Hyderabad (Deccan).

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 7th December, 1885, for the supply of SMALL STORES COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c. required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1886.

Particulars of the estimated quantities together with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper, Colaba, Bombay, and from the Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, where samples can be seen on and after 10th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany the Tender in respect of this Contract and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the items to be supplied.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 7th December, 1885, for the supply of

Castor oil.
Kerosine oil.
Cocoanut oil.
Linseed oil, raw and boiled.
Tallow best clarified white.
Cotton waste No. 1 to Company's sample.
Do. No. 3 do. do.

required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1886.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay, Ajmere and Sabarmati Depôts, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, Bombay, and from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere depôt on and after 10th instant.

The right is reserved select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany the Tender in respect of each contract and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the items to be supplied.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1885.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS { Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS { With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS { By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS { By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS { By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS { On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS { Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS { A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS { The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS { Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS { Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS { Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, 'XMAS TREE DECORATIONS, BON BONS, CRACKERS, etc., etc. Selling off cheap—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BOOTS AND SHOES, just received per s.s. Cathay, from Paris. Ladies' Cloth Shoes (Black), Rs. 2-6. Boots from Rs. 2-14. Best value for money.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TENNIS HATS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S, Drab, Fawn, and Brown, Superior Felt, light and durable. Rs. 3-8. THORPE & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BOYS' BLACK FELT HATS, latest shapes, hard Round Crown. Rs. 4-8. THORPE & Co. General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CALLIAN made TILES FOR SALE at RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN. Price, Rs. 10 ten per 1,000 tiles.

WANTED, a junior LEDGER CLERK. Also an efficient CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK. Apply to P., care of this paper.

SYKE'S GLASS HYDROMETERS.—A fresh supply just received. A complete set, Rs. 15-8. Apply to ROGERS & Co.

A CARD.—Miss Lena Salinger and Mr. Arthur Rigby cordially invite the General Public to their Benefit at the Gaiety TO-NIGHT.

A YOUNG WOMAN desirous of going to England, offers her services to any lady in return for passage. Address M., care of this office.

ON VIEW, Mr. W. Wright's valuable household furniture, Victoria, &c., at Land's End-road, Malabar Hill, to be sold on FRIDAY, 27th November.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARD'S of most artistic designs, suiting every taste. Prices exceedingly cheap.—At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

INVALID PORT.—Carefully selected and highly recommended for convalescents. Price, Rs. 2-4 a bottle or Rs. 26 per case.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

WANTED, a cool, bed and bath-room in the Fort by a single gentleman, without board, furnished or unfurnished. State terms. Address A. B. C., this paper.

ICES! ICES!—Almond and Strawberry Cream. Pears Water Ice. Assorted Toffee, ...

WANTED, a MANAGER to conduct a retail business. Salary, Rs. 200 per month. None need apply unless having a thorough knowledge of shop-keeping.—Address B, care of this paper.

THE best Ice-cream known for its quality and flavour, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality and best Christmas Cards to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

LATEST NOVELTIES EVERY MAIL.—Large flower vases, Ladies' Hand Bags, Silk Fans, Parasols, Writing Desks. Prices moderate.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, chesnut country-bred gelding, age rising seven, fast and very showy, believed sound. Sold only because not up to owner's weight. Apply to HOWARD & Co., 30, Medows-street.

MANILLA CHEROOTS. Just imported of the choicest Tobacco and seasoned at the manufactory. Packed in boxes of 50 to suit all smokers, Rs. 2 per box. HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS, BON BONS AND CRACKERS, also CONFISERIE FRANCAISE, just received.

TO LET, from 1st December, 4th floor, 103 Frere-road, at present occupied by Mr. T. DREWET. Apply on the premises.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed.—MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort, Gent's Angola Suits Rs. 18, 20 and 22. Gent's Evening Shirts, Rs. 3, 3-8, 4, each. Gent's Undervests as. 12, 14, and Re. 1, each.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

FOR SALE—Armitage's Anti-Corrosive Vegetative and Asbestos Cement Felting for internal and external use of Boilers. Apply T. DREWET, 27 Apollo-street, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN experienced and accomplished seeks a re-engagement after 'Xmas as Governess in an English Gentleman's or Native Nobleman's family. Good Testimonials. Apply stating salary offered—which must be liberal) ADAH, care of Colonel Dobbs, Chudder-Ghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, Candles and Candle-Holders, Toys, Writing Cases, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS resident in India will be held at the Company's Office, 41 Rampart-row, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1885, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To elect a member of Committee in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Committee of Inspection,
GEO. N. BAKE,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

FROM the decline which has taken place in rates of discount in London, 3 months' bills being down to 2¼ and 6 months' to 2½ per cent., it is pretty evident that we shall have a very favourable Bank of England return to-morrow, and also that the hostilities between Servia and Bulgaria are thought to be near a close. The latter receives further confirmation from the fact that Consols are ⅜ higher at 101.

In General Produce there is little change to notice. Linseed comes firm, and partially 3d. per quarter higher in Calcutta qualities. No. 2 Soft White Wheat in Liverpool is reduced to 6s. 4d. per cental, but nobody, except Reuter, ever thought it worth the same as No. 1.

Piece-goods in Manchester continue firm, and Reuter's quotations mark an advance of 1d. in 8½ lbs. and 1½d. in 11lb. 54 inch shirtings and ½d. per piece in 5½ lb. Madapollams and 39 inch Jaconets. These improvements are quite confirmed by private advices; in fact, the obstruction to business with this side is less a question of price than being able to obtain delivery, makers of the staple qualities being engaged for some months ahead.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed strong, the sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, including 500 Surats. In spot prices the only change is an advance of 1-16d. in Americans, which are also 1-64d. higher to arrive. In New York ready cotton yesterday was unchanged, while futures were 4 points up. The receipts to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts	51,000	42,000	34,000
Four days' do.	143,000	146,000	108,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,304,000	2,356,000	2,291,000

Regarding the cotton market here to-day there is very little to report. In a general way sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 per candy, but buyers show no eagerness, and even the requirements in Bengals for this month's shipments seem about satisfied.

WHEAT is dull on the spot and about as. 4 per candy lower; but for distant delivery, while prices are nominally unchanged, there is no business doing.

SEEDS remain at previous prices. The home demand is very limited, and exporters are consequently very chary about doing business.

FREIGHTS.—The market keeps exceedingly dull. Relets are reported to have been done in the s. s. Clan Munroe for London at 13s. 9d. for wheat, and speculative orders have been given out for Genoa, forward shipment, at 31s. 3d., 2s. ex., for April.

	Ready. Wheat	Ready. Cotton	Forward. Wheat.
Liverpool	17-6	22-6	17-6 to 20
London	13-9 to 15		
Open Charter	21-3		22-6 to 25
Havre	22		21-6 to 25
Antwerp	[illegible]-3		22-6 to 25
Marseilles	21-3		22-6 to 25
Trieste-Venice	25 to 2		27-6 to 35 at 2

EXCHANGE is quiet, as is usually the case on Council draft day, but the tone nevertheless is very steady, and for future delivery firm. Credits for January are now quoted at 1s. 6 7-16d., March 1-6¼d., April-May 1s. 6 17-32d., and the banks are not all buyers at these figures. In the meantime they are well supplied with funds at the moment, and therefore unwilling drawers ready. Ready paper we quote as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-11d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 5-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 5-16d.	„
Credits „ „ „	1s. 6 13-32d.	„
France „ „ „	1·94.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 97½ for Fours, Rs. 99⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are practically without change. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 3,875 for first issue. Mill and Press Companies are steady at previous rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs. 713½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	815
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	658
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,110xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	300
[illegible]	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
[illegible] Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	..	205
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	790
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	50	300	300	12	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,375
Fort Press Co.	160	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	50
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450½
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	127½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	555
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	165
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	575xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	650
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	300	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,125xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 24	735

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	430
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	100
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	320
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	715
Bellasy S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	10
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	920
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	--	170
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	750xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	725
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	640
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	640
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	840
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	232½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	670
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	175
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	835
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	..	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	1,060
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	...	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,072½
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	..	560
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	450
Jewras Bhaiboo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,072½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	875
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	8,500	100	100	Rs. 5	147
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2625
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	595
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,170
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	200
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,455xd
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5		100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	930
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	575
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	105
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	..	185
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	115
Queen Spinning	300	1,000	1,000		800
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	725
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,315
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	670
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	262
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	550
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	690

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	210
	750	200	150		155
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	210
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	75
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	75xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	670
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	415
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1 250	100	100	Rs. 6	104 / 100
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,875
Do. (2nd Issue)	1,000	62	375	60	945
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	875
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	900
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	121
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	3½	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. c	310
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	305
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	27	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	[illegible]
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	307½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	..	54
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,300	25	25	Re. 1	13xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	800	800	Rs. 110	1,125
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	167
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	100	12 p.ct	145
M Mody & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	200	200	0	205

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Antonio, 1,213 tons, Captain Wallace, sails to-day for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE P and O Steam Navigation Co's Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Capt A F Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (4th Nov), with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur (24th Nov), with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Empire, 1,375 tons, Captain T Davies arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (24th Oct), with a cargo of 2,349 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Argosey 1,259 tons, Captain J Notman, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (21st Oct), with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Kilwa, 234 tons, Captain Simon, sails to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Soonderdass Dewji and Mr Lallji Soonderdass and 55 deck passenger.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain G Pearse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (25th Oct), with a general cargo and 2 horses. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons, Captain T Ereant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (24th Oct), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Watson, Miss Lawrie and 3 children, Mrs Moir, Mrs Morrison, Mr Little, Mr Graham, Mr Showell, Mr Bickerley, Mr Wood, Mr and Mrs McDowell and 2 children. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burmah, Captain O R Mitchell, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from Kurrachee (21st Nov.) brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A C Langlin, Mr and Mrs Wright and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Price, Mr and Mrs Maclean, Hon Major Moon, Lt Faulkner, Mr G Skill, Mrs Cooper and 2 children, Mr Pestonjee Cowasjee, Mr and Mrs Dawson and 3 children, Mr T T Bond and 253 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
24	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
25	Clan Cameron	......	Liverpool, Oct 24.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Pearse	Liverpool, Oct. 25.
	Argosy (s)	Notman	London, Oct. 21.
	Empire (s)	Davies	Liverpool, Oct. 24.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Bangalore (s)	Cole	Hongkong, Nov. 4.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
25	Valiant	Gardner	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kilwa, Simon for Zanzibar.
„ Antonio, Wallace, for Port Said.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Burmah, for K., Coasts and Kurrachee.
„ Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.
„ Parramatta, for Marseilles, &c.
„ Clan Cameron, for Liverpool and Perim.
„ Satara, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
20	Falls of Foyers	Johnston	Liverpool, July 17.
21	Cy. of Manchester (s)	Gilmour	Melbourne.
	Secundra (s)	Sharp	Madras.
	Glenmorag	Dawson	Cardiff, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20.—Steamers Japan and Pelican. Barques Broomhall and Stracathro.

Nov. 21.—Steamers Clan Drummond, Mount Tabor, Maharani, Canara and Purulia. Ship Queen of England. Barque John O'Gaunt.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—3 cases provisions, Sorabji Hormusji Battliwalla; 38 cases colours, Rahimtoolla Noordeen; 2 cases confectionery, H R H Dawood; 31 cases dye, Cuma Ramji; 3 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co.

Teelin Head s—15 cases clocks, the Agra Bank.

Rome s—35 cases clocks, the Agra Bank.

Parramatta s—83 boxes silver bars (Rs. 2,55,000), David Sassoon and Co; 48 boxes silver bars (Rs. 1,34,000), the Chartered Bank of I, A and China; 156 boxes silver bars (Rs. 4,40,000), the Chartered Mer Bank of I A and China; 260 boxes silver bars (Rs. 7,00,000), the Hongkong and Shangai Bank.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury s—25 kegs sulphate of copper, Ismalji Allybhoy; 2 casks acid, Dhurrumsey Veaiji; 136 cases whisky, Dajibhoy Padabhoy.

FROM VENICE.

Assam s—12 cases butter, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Rydal Hall s—10 cases corks, B S Majoo and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Titania s—54 cases dye, Gopalji Moolji; 10 cases dye, H Tyebji; 27 packages paper, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—9 cases provision and medicine, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Algoma s—127 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 51 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 191 cwts wheat, K Khooshali; 217 cwts dates, P Annandji; 54 bales wool, G Rungoomull; 28 bales waste, the Berar Manufacturing Co.

City of Canterbury s—200 bales wool, G Toolsecdass; 600 bales wool, N Khuttow; 500 cwts bones and 40 bales wool; Mahomed Coorjee; 800 cwts crushed bone, R 1,600 cwts bone meal, Currembhoy Manaji; 800 cwts bone meal, Ruttonji Maneckji.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Monroe s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, J Probut; 1,200 cwts wheat, D Premji; 40 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,500 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 21½ cwts ivory, T Topan; 54 bales horns, P Damji; 25 cwts coir yarn, Goolam Hoossen Adamji; 8 bales hides, Mahomed Coorji; 31 cwts sandal wood, G Hassan; 10 bales hides, Pestonji Eduljl; 112½ cwts gum, Pelly and Co; 14 bales hides, Dhunjibhoy Raghoo.

Gwalior s—7 cwts ivory, Shurif Darwish.

FOR HULL.

Aspatria s—34 bales rags, M Bhimji; 1,400 cwts wheat and 400 cwts linseed, R R Raghunath and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—187½ cwts myrabollams, Allo Swinger.

FOR ANTWERP.

Recta s.—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 5,000½ cwts. linseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed R. Spinners and Co; 610 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed, G Bhurmull.

FOR PORT SAID.

Antonio s.—2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pandora s.—440 bales cotton, George Lochardt and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduino s.—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D. Balduino s.—1,000 cwt wheat, Toussaing and Toussilier; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teddington s.—480 cwts wheat, Lewis Dreyfus and Co.
Sirocco s.—1,612 cwts wheat, the United Merchants Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pandora s.—145 cwts coffee, Ludha Dewji.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Cathay s.—30 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Titania s.—25 bales twist, R. Hurbilles; 8 bales twist, R H Chuttem.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—20 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 28 bales twist, R H Chuoham; 45 bales twist, S Abraham; 274 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 75 bales twist, the N P of W S and W Co.

Zambesi s—21 cwts apricots, D Mamedally; 4 cwts peacock feathers, C Rassoolbhoy; 80 cwts sharkfins, L Chattoo; 9 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

Titania s—40 bales twist, Cursetji Bomunji; 49 bales twist, Central Indian S and W Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—35 bales piece-goods and 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 253 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Seindia s—104 bales cotton, H Amooluckchund; 61 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 23.

Auchinleck, Surg-Genl, Bo, on duty, from Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 24.

Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavy, on leave, from Poona.
Faulknor, Lt, Bo N Lancashire, on duty, from Quetta.
Minter, Capt, RA, on leave, from England.
Tepping, Capt, 1st Bl Sff D A Q-M Genl, from privilege leave, from England.
Chapman, Col, Bl Q M G in India, to take up appointment, from England.

NOVEMBER 25.

Charles, Major, Mad RA; on leave, from Secunderabad.
Mitchell, V S, Bo AVD, on duty, from Kirkee.
Willoughby, Col, Bo Staff, on duty, from Mahableshwar.
Calagan, Lt-Col, Bl 33rd B I, on furlough, from Bexa Bhutan.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 25.

Smyth, Lt, Mad RA, on duty, to Hingoli.
Cowan, Major, Mad R H A, on leave of absence, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 26.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant, on Saturday next, the 28th inst. Fall in at the Town Hall, at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, or Prince's Dock at 4 p.m. and those met on their way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

Red uniform to be worn for all morning parades until further orders.

It is notified, for general information, that the rifle range is now ready for use, and will be available for class firing from this date. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to notify to the Orderly Room as soon as possible, what arrangements they propose to make with regard to the execution of the class firing. Arrangements have been made with the Traffic Manager, G I P Railway, as follows:—Officers will be allowed to travel 1st class at 2nd class fare on presenting their cards, which must be franked with the Regtl. stamp and date; they are requested to forward their cards to Head Quarters monthly for this purpose. N-C officers and Volunteers can travel 2nd class at 3rd class fare on signing a book kept for this purpose at Bore Bunder and Byculla stations. They must either be in uniform or, if not in uniform, must have with them their rifles.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. LAZARUS'
"EUREKA" SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
SURPASS PEBBLES OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

MR. COWASJEE BYRAMJEE, Bombay, writes: It is now more than six months since I obtained from you a set of glasses for reading and writing and for long distance. I have much pleasure to testify that I have found them remarkably useful and quite suitable, cool and comfortable. I keep them on for twelve and fourteen hours every day without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. You were the first optician to detect that my eyes were unequal and to supply different lenses for them.

Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadow-street, Opposite Fort Chapel, Bombay. | 13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.
MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
GENTLEMEN,
A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.
Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.) Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
OLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.
Plain Square .... Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square .... „ 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .... „ [illegible]
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—
Plain Square Piano ......Rs. 36-0 per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square .... „ 36-0 „ „
Boudoir (on three Legs) .. „ 66-0 „ „
Tin Lined Case ....Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bombay: 43, Road Esplanade.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LIVINGSTONE—November 25, at the "Rock," Chinchpoogly, Jane, the wife of Robt. Livingstone, Esq., Hony. Asst. Engr., P. W. D., Poona.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOEHMER—November 8, at Bellary, the wife of Lieut F C Boehmer, Bedfordshire Regiment, of a daughter.
CLARKE—November 20, at Mercara, the wife of Colonel Tredway Clarke, of a son.
FASSON—November 17, at Burrisal, the wife of H J H Fasson, C S, of a son.
FITZHERBERT—November 20, at Saharanpore, the wife of Mr J R B Fitzherbert, S P and D Railway, of a son.
JOHNSTONE—November 10, at Calcutta, the wife of H S Johnstone, of a daughter.
NEWTON—November 22, at Meerut, the wife of Ernest Newton, of a son.
SHIRREFF—November 17, at Joradah, Jessore, the wife of J R Shirreff, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—November 17, at Lucknow, of acute bronchitis, Ione Beatrice Ilennie, the infant daughter of Henrietta Amelia and Henry St. John Anthony, Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Rae Bareilly, aged 2 years, 8 months and 26 days.
MORRIS—November 11, at Moradabad, from apoplexy, the Rev D B Morris, Chaplain.
PARKER—November 20, at Jhelum, William Edwin, the son of Mr and Mrs E Woodall Parker, aged 1 year and 9 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1885.

THE elections have opened well for the Conservatives. It is by some days too early to say that they are going to win, for the new county constituencies, that well-known quantity, have yet to declare themselves, but the Ministerialists have gained important advantages at starting, and there are no obvious reasons why they should be deprived of them in the later elections. A majority of four seats out of sixty-eight on a day's poll must be encouraging to a party who have gone into the contest with much lee way to make up, especially when it represents a net gain already of eleven seats to the Conservatives. Amongst other Conservative gains of which we have specific information is that of a seat at Wolverhampton, where a well-known retired Indian official, Mr. W. C. Plowden, has not found a letter commendatory from Mr. Bright influential enough to secure him his election. Mr. Plowden's opponent was a local ironmaster, who was hopelessly beaten in 1880, and whose success is significant, as he is the first Conservative whom Wolverhampton has returned since the borough was enfranchised under the Reform Act of 1831. Mr. Bright himself has been more successful, but his majority of 773 over Lord Randolph Churchill is, we suspect, much smaller than his friends hoped for and his opponents feared. It is difficult to establish a contrast with the last election in the undivided constituency. But Mr. Bright on that occasion, with over twenty-two thousand votes, had a majority of seven thousand over the Conservative candidate highest on the poll. His majority of seven hundred and seventy is relatively less than half as large as that of 1880. His success, therefore, is wanting in impressiveness, and Lord Randolph Churchill's philosophy will doubtless lead him to believe that there is something of a moral triumph in being thus lightly beaten by so redoubtable an antagonist. South Paddington will doubtless afford him the hospitality which Birmingham has refused him. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, has held his own, and, so far as is known, Birmingham has not wavered in its allegiance to the Radical cause. Mr. A. R. Scobell, who is remembered in Bombay as having for some years filled the post of Advocate-General, and as having held a brief against the Gaekwar, has a second time failed to secure a seat at Shrewsbury.

MR. H. J. S. COTTON, an eminent member of the Bengal Civil Service, has employed a short furlough in England in preparing for the enlightenment of English opinion a book to which he has given the attractive title of "New India." Those who know anything of Mr. Cotton need not be told that he writes evidently with the most commendable of motives, but they will not on that account expect to find in every page suggestions with which they can agree. It is rather with the tone of the work than with the distinct proposals which the author makes that reasonable observers of Indian progress will find themselves in accord. We could wish, indeed, that a book intended for popular instruction had been less "viewy"—that it had less of the character of a large pamphlet, and more of the character of a book written solely for the increase of knowledge. As it is, the English reader, who shows a growing disposition for having his thinking done for him, rather than doing it himself, is presented with an admirable collection of deductions which may help him to understand Mr. Cotton, but which will scarcely help him to understand India, new or old. It is, no doubt, necessary that people in England should realise that the people of India are, in Mr. Cotton's words, "expanding with new ideas, and fired by an ambition to which English education has given birth," and it is important that they should know that in the opinion of so experienced an observer it is necessary to make prompt and liberal concessions to legitimate aspirations. But this, and the large deduction which Mr. Cotton draws from it, belongs so essentially to the higher philosophy of the subject that we question if it is the sort of teaching which can most profitably be presented to a public as yet wanting in knowledge of the rudiments of it. The fact to which he naturally gives most predominance is the change which has been brought about in the political atmosphere of India through the intellectual revival for which England, far more than the natives themselves, is responsible. But we should hesitate to follow him in his inference that therein we have been laying the foundation of a nationality. India, Mr. Cotton says, is a vast assemblage of different nations, divided into unsympathising castes, creeds, and classes, but as it is confronted by a Government still more unsympathetic with all of them, all that is wanted to bring them into union is an organisation around which the elements of opposition may cluster. And then Mr. Cotton goes on to say that in giving education according to English methods, and on the lines of Western civilisation, we have ourselves established the basis of such an organisation. The truth of the proposition can be tested only by experience; but it is not one that will be hastily accepted in India, even by the most earnest co-operators in the cause of higher education. Many things may result from the spread of Western culture amongst the diversified populations of the Peninsula, but there is no warrant as yet for the conclusion that it will weld discordant creeds and mutually jealous races into a harmonious whole. Göethe accounted for the absence of a national literature in Germany during the eighteenth century by the fact that she had not attained national unity. But he did not suggest that the one thing needful to bring about national unity was for the intellectual classes to apply themselves more closely to literature. He more accurately estimated the place of the intellectual element in national life than to regard it alone, or chiefly, as capable of neutralizing the obstacles to unity which present themselves in an absence of racial, or political, or religious sympathy.

Mr. Cotton writes as a pessimist in regard to the older order of things. He foresees great changes as the accompaniment of the growth of an Indian nation, and in proportion as he is confident in their beneficence so is he confident that the Anglo-Indian classes will take up an attitude of uncompromising hostility to them. Mr. Cotton may be a true prophet, but he is not a skilful politician thus to take for granted the hostility of people who might not be quite so unfriendly to a wisely directed movement as he assumes they would be. It is not good strategy on his part to declare in the hearing of all men that necessary and beneficent though certain developments of new India will be, they will be effected in opposition to the European community in India, official as well as non-official. We suppose that in the long run the classes whom Mr. Cotton marks off in advance as the uncompromising opponents of "prompt and liberal concessions to legitimate aspirations" may be trusted to consider these concessions on their merits. Wide departures, we know, have been made from this sound policy, but the abiding tendency of our nation is towards good sense and a fair treatment of, at all events, legitimate aspirations; and when Mr. Cotton says, "We can rely on the Government only for a disposition to take the required action," he by no means does his best to satisfy the public that the action which he has in view is politic or requisite. His views, indeed, as to the best means of developing local self-government need not disturb even the most cautious. We can all assent to his proposition that the proper procedure is to wait and in the most conservative spirit watch over and foster every indigenous effort to right matters. The only exception that we should take to it is that when such "indigenous efforts to right matters" take the form that they took in the Calcutta Municipality, the right attitude of a Government is hardly that of watching and waiting. But in any case the movement will not be helped forward by setting forth at starting that it is one which cannot commend itself to at least two important sections of the community. To expressly declare that the work must be carried on in direct opposition to European opinion in India is to unnecessarily remove it from the range of a possible sympathy and co-operation which, at the least, would not be entirely without value.

But we are dealing with a writer who looks much farther into what Mr. Gladstone has just called "the dim and distant courses of futurity" than so commonplace an area as that of local self-government. Mr. Cotton dreams of a "United States of India" as that eloquent poet but not particularly practical politician Victor Hugo dreamed of a "United States of Europe." Counting still upon that bond of national unity which he sees in the spread of European culture amongst a select few of the newer generation in India, he sets up as an ideal of political reconstruction in India a federation of states under the colonial supremacy of England, with provincial national armies gradually replacing the present standing army of Great Britain. Existing social institutions would be carefully conserved, so that between the proletariat and the prince at the head of each State there should be a small body of patrician aristocracy. This is a large experiment to carry out on so narrow a foundation as that basis of national unity which Mr. Cotton assumes to have been supplied by the intellectual renaissance of India. What if it should prove that the basis is too weak to bear the weight of the edifice which he wishes to rear upon it? What if "the patrician aristocracy of indigenous growth," to which he would confide the task of ensuring internal order—and who, by the way, have not been prominent in the pursuit of that Western culture which is to bind together Sikh and Mahratta, Mussulman and Hindu—what if they should prove unequal to the task? But Mr. Cotton unconsciously distrusts his own scheme. "It is impossible to be blind," he says, "to the general character of the relations between Hindus and Mahomedans, the jealousy which exists and manifests itself so frequently, even under British rule, in local outbursts of popular fanaticism." And he gladly embraces the fact that "in many parts of India the Mahomedan aristocracies are so distributed geographically that they will be able to avoid a collision with their Hindu rivals." Apparently then, it is Mr. Cotton's belief that the peace is kept in these cases rather because geography keeps the hostile factions apart, than because education, as he says in an earlier chapter, "serves to unite the varying forces among the Indian population." We must have clearer proof of the unifying tendency of education amongst the races and creeds of India before we base large experiments upon an assumption of that kind. Meantime we can only wonder why Mr. Cotton, instead of searching amid sun, moon, and stars for something to offer the people of India, did not find some more solid gift within his reach and their reach to lay before them. We fear that the unreal nature of his proposals will nullify the good effect of the admirable advice which he gives in regard to the relations between the natives of India and the Europeans. There is, by the way, one lively passage, which Mr. Cotton must surely have written under an impulse derived from recent tidings from Poona. "Ambitious officials," he says, "whose tenure of office is short, are consumed with a fatal desire to distinguish themselves by the enforcement of their own ideas, irrespectively of the wishes and feelings of the people who are affected by them. I look with unconcealed misgiving on the restless proposals which are now so readily made by the young and irresponsible officials who advise the Government." Yet Mr. Cotton's book reminds us that restless proposals are sometimes made by officials who are neither young nor irresponsible.

A VERY outspoken contribution to the scant literature on the Burmah question has been issued by Dr. Congreve, the eminent Positivist. He denounces the war upon Theebaw with a vigour which Mr. Bright must envy, asserting that it is a war of aggression, the consummation of Lord Dalhousie's "iniquitous spoliation of Burmah." Instead of sending an army into Independent Burmah, we should, he declares, "under Lord Dalhousie's act, retrace or restore to Burmah all of which it was stripped by an act of naked robbery in 1852." It is to be feared that the public opinion of Rangoon would not be persuaded of the high morality of the course which the Positivist philosopher—"not speaking for himself alone"—would recommend Lord Dufferin. Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Holt Hallett will be astounded when they read that the claims of Burmah to Pegu and other provinces are far stronger than that which Rangoon can urge for the annexation of Mandalay. Those energetic and now triumphant explorers never imagined that the matter could be regarded from a point of view so different from their own and so sublimely removed from the region of practical politics. Dr. Congreve shows more of the usual quality of statesmanship when he points to the possibility that "persistence in our aggression" may possibly have the effect of encouraging by example "the existing deplorable tendency of the Western nations to aggrandise themselves at the expense of the weaker organisations of Asia and Africa." Unhappily the example is not required, and the witholding of it would certainly not add much to the virtue and self control of Russia or France or Germany. They all prey on the weaker organisations much as wolves prey upon sheep, and they will continue to do so whether we annex Burmah or not.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN CUTCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, Nov. 19.

THE interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stones of the Maha Rani Shri Naniba Sanskrit Pathshala and Girls' School at Bhuj was performed at 7-30 a. m. to-day. There were present His Highness Maharaja Maharao Shri Khengarjee, Sawai Bahadur, Rao of Cutch; Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, Political Agent, Cutch; Captain and Mrs. Ashby; Mr. McClelland, Chief Engineer, Harbour Works, Mandvi; Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Dewan of Cutch; Rana Jalamsingjee; Mr. Chhotalal Sewakram, Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja; Mr. Javerilal Lallubhai, Naib Dewan; the Huzur Assistant, Mr. Ranchhodbhai Udayaram; Mr. Mohanlal Manilal, Judge of the Varisht court, and the Assistant Judge of the Varisht court, Mr. Parbhulal Mulchund; the State Educational Inspector, Mr. Dalpatram Pranjiwan, Khakhor; the High School Head-master, Mr. Vithaljee Keshavjee, B. A.; the Agency Daftardar, Azam Bapolal Maneklal; the Head Accountant, Mr. Palonjee Bezonjee; the Postmaster, Mr. Burjorjee Aga; the Postal Inspector and Examiner, Messrs. Chintamani Rao and Dinshajee; Messrs. Keshavlal R. Bhuta, Hathiram Trikomjee, Pestonjee Sorabjee, Nagjee Chempsey, Chunilal Gopalrai, and a number of other gentlemen, including some Jadeja Bhayads and merchants. A large shamiana was pitched in front of the old High School building, and the scene was rendered picturesque by a profusion of bunting and evergreens for the reception [illegible] Pathshala was carefully selected near the Futehmahomed Jamadar's palatial pile of buildings, and adjoining the same on the road leading to the Palace was located the site for the intended Girls' School.

Exactly at the appointed time His Highness, accompanied by Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, His Highness' brother Kumar Shri Kalubha, Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai, Rana Jalamsingjee, and Mr. Chhotalal, arrived, and soon after, His Highness addressed the assembly as follows:—

Colonel Goodfellow, ladies, and gentlemen,—It is gratifying to say that we have gathered together here to take part in this morning's proceedings, which have reference to the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stones of a Sanskrit Patshala, as well as of a suitable building for the Bhuj Girls' School. I shall proceed to say a few words with respect to both these institutions. It is not without a touch of melancholy satisfaction that I make mention of the Sanskrit College, recalling as it does to my mind, on the present occasion, my late lamented mother to whose revered memory the institution has been dedicated. This college was opened in March last; and the services of two competent "shastrees" have been engaged to impart instruction to the pupils, who pursue their studies in different departments of the Sanskrit literature. What we wanted to provide for an institution so popular, and partaking of the nature of traditional charity was a commodious and handsome building. Arrangements for providing accommodation to resident students have been borne in mind in preparing the design of the building, and scholarships have been established in connection with the school, in order to give encouragement to promising poor boys, and ensure their long continuance in the school; so that they may be able to devote their full time to their studies, and not be obliged to leave their work incomplete, if they have ability and earnestness to drink deep at the fountain of knowledge. It may not be out of place here to remark that the Sanscrit literature of the ancient Aryans not only enjoys a world-wide celebrity, but it speaks volumes in its praise when we bear in mind the unanimous testimony furnished by the learned professors of Europe with respect to its high polish and the vast and varied character of its culture. Sanskrit is pre-eminently a language of religion, poetry, drama, law, philosophy, rhetoric. It is the language of the two great epic poems of India, unrivalled for beauty and loftiness of style and sentiments. Its literature unfortunately remained neglected for some generations together, and would have been consigned to greater obscurity, had it not been for European scholars who not only highly appreciated and admired some of its productions, but gave them wide publicity, rendering them into the English language. Besides, what so prominently tends to its revival and appreciation, is the place that has been assigned to it in the curriculum of studies appointed for our high schools and colleges. For this we have to be grateful to the British Government, who have been actuated by the most generous desire of spreading education amongst the masses, and imparting higher education in colleges to those who may be imbued with a love for learning. I would now turn to the subject of female education, which is of vital importance to the best interests of Young India. Happily female education is receiving increased attention and encouragement under the auspices of the British Government, whose exemplary action in this direction has been followed by the native States. It is admitted on all hands that education will no doubt tend to improve and adorn the position of females, if it is imparted to them in so careful a manner as cannot but ensure most happy results. I would urge that in the education of girls precedence should be given to moral instruction, which is of immense service to them in their every-day life. If their minds are improved, they will generally be well up to their domestic responsibilities. Every household is not unfrequently exposed to accidents and dangers. It is the wife especially that must be equal to those emergencies both with her affection and virtues. What I would further wish and advocate is to promote higher education, I mean literary instruction among the rising generation of girls. Mere reading and writing is indeed useful to every one; but without higher culture the admirable qualities with which nature has endowed the mother must lie dormant. Those who would promote the best interests of India, and raise it in the scale of civilization, should bear in mind what the great Napoleon said about mothers. It is the right road to the advancement of national welfare and regeneration. I would now briefly refer to the education of girls in Cutch itself. During the last few years female education has been gradually increasing in the Province. It will be a great advantage when the drawback which exists at present in the way of grown-up girls long continuing their attendance in schools will be removed by the increased employment of trained females as schoolmistresses. The Bhuj Girls' School was placed in charge of a schoolmistress some time ago, and we have just been able to secure a female teacher for our girls' school at Mandvi, and we hope in the next decade of years to see the remainder of our girls' schools provided with female teachers. In conclusion, I would request Colonel Goodfellow to kindly lay the foundation-stone of the Bhuj Girls' School.

His Highness's speech was translated into Gujarati by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai, after which all proceeded to the place where the foundation-stone of the Patshala was to be laid. The ceremony here was performed by His Highness according to the native form. This ceremony was peculiarly interesting to the European party present. All then proceeded to the site of the girls' schools, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Colonel Goodfellow with befitting ceremonies, which being completed the party returned to the shamiana, when Colonel Goodfellow made a few appropriate remarks commending His Highness's action and views. Colonel Goodfellow's speech was interpreted into Guzerati by the Agency Daftardar, Azum Bapulal Maneklal.

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai then made the following speech, and subsequently interpreted it into Guzerati:—

Your Highness, Colonel Goodfellow, ladies, and gentlemen,—After what has been already said, there is very little left for me to do, except wish Godspeed to the two useful institutions for which the construction of commodious buildings has just been commenced. The establishment of a Sanscrit college, as the best form of memorial for His Highness's revered mother, has doubtless supplied a local want, and manifested His Highness's recognition of the value of a literature which has been deservedly regarded as the noble and sacred heritage bequeathed to us by our distinguished ancestors. As rightly observed by His Highness, the ancient literature of the Aryans has acquired a celebrity almost unrivalled. Professor Max Müller expresses his opinion that the ancient Hindus were "a nation of philosophers, such as could nowhere have existed except in India." Frederick Von Schlegal, in his work on the Indian language, literature, and philosophy, says:—"The deep-thinking philosophers of Europe have almost always shown a decided preference for ancient Oriental literature. The hitherto unknown themes of early antiquity can be disclosed to us only by exploring the rich mine of Indian literature and laying bare its treasures of poetical beauty and philosophical research." M. Victor Cousin, a very great French philosopher, in his lectures on the history of modern philosophy, observes:—"On the other hand, when we read with attention the poetical and philosophical monuments of the East, above all those of India, which are beginning to spread in Europe, we discover there so many truths, and truths so profound, that we are constrained to see in this cradle of the human race the native land of the highest philosophy." Referring to Bhagwal-Gita, a sacred work of the Hindus, Mr. T. Cockburn Thomson remarks:—"There were few countries among all that can boast of a literature, where philosophy has developed itself clearly, independently, and, so to speak, spontaneously, and demanded for itself a name." Such, according to eminent European scholars, is the richness of the treasure of knowledge which the liberality of His Highness has placed within easy reach of his subjects. Scholarships have been established in connection with the institution, and it is hoped that good results will follow. His Highness has already given orders for utilizing the institution in training the young disciples of the holders of the several Dharmada Jaghirs in this Province. This is a great step in advance. The estates, in some instances, yield large revenues, but are often involved in debt, owing to the incapacity of the high-priests holding them. As moral preceptors or spiritual guides they are of little value owing to their extreme ignorance, and it is considered desirable by His Highness that the young disciples of the officiating priests should, wherever practicable, be induced to attend the Sanskrit college and receive a good Sanscrit education, and that, in the long run, a knowledge of Sanscrit might advantageously be made a necessary qualification for persons aspiring to the office of high-priest,—the nomination in all cases resting with the Durbar. The importance of promoting female education is now generally recognised, and it is a matter of satisfaction that we, in Cutch, are making steady progress in this respect. In 1876-77 there were in the Province four girls' schools with 185 girls, in 1879-80 the number increased to seven schools and 452 girls, and in 1884-85 to thirteen schools and 665 girls. There is much room for further progress, and the matter has been receiving careful consideration from His Highness's Government. The girls leave the schools rather early for want of trained females as schoolmistresses. The Durbar is trying to supply this desideratum. The substitution of a female for a male teacher in the Bhuj school has had the effect of increasing the number of girls attending it from 72 to 167. Inducements in the shape of scholarships and prizes have been held out to deserving girls, arrangements have been made for training female teachers, and it is hoped that before long satisfactory results will accrue. The question of female education is intimately connected with the regeneration of India. Mr. Smiles has observed that "it is of momentous importance that a nation should have a great past to look back upon," and certainly such a glorious past we—Aryans—have. The extent to which Hindu ladies were educated in olden times was wonderful indeed, and if in this as well as in several other respects we can only attain our lost ground, blended with the progressive improvements of the present age, we shall, under God's blessing, be in a fair way of coming to the front in the ranks of civilized nations of the world. Under the fostering care of the British Government this progress is going on in India, and if we continue our labours in the right direction, there is no reason why they should not be crowned with success. In conclusion, I have, on behalf of His Highness, to thank you, Colonel Goodfellow, and ladies and gentlemen, for your presence on this occasion.

The distribution of pan-sopari, flowers, &c., brought the proceedings to a close.

INDIA AND THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

THE Bombay delegate, writing from London under date November 4, says:—We are making capital progress. The day before yesterday (Tuesday November 2) Mr. Mudliyar and myself addressed a very large meeting at Swansea. The reception accorded to us was of a highly gratifying character, and nothing would have been more encouraging Mr. Dillwynn, M.P., presided. In a letter to Mr. Digby he writes:—

"I have just come from the meeting in Swansea upon the subject of India and the coming election. I was sorry not to see you there. The meeting was addressed most ably by the elegates from Bombay and Madras, and I promised the former to let you know how it went off. The hall was crowded and enthusiastic, and the resolutions passed *nemine contradicente*. In every respect I consider the meeting to have been a complete success, and I think the two delegates were much pleased with their reception."

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with a feeling of pleasure that I learnt from the letter of the University Registrar in your yesterday's columns that the evil regarding the Matriculation Examination is not to rest where it is. I, however, do not think the step taken to reveal the mystery one that can prove efficacious. The assistance of those who have the least clue should be solicited. The boys appearing in the Matriculation Examination, or the greater part of them, must know from what quarter the evil has started. The only feasible plan that I can see for the University officials is to set detectives in pursuit of the culprit or culprits; for, holding the character of the Bombay youths in no very great esteem, I for one do not for a moment believe that they would have the moral courage to help the Registrar in looking into the matter.

Will you also allow me to say, with regret, that the examiners, while orally examining boys, have not yet done away with the evil of inquiring under whose instructions they were? As to the keen rivalry that is at present in force among private schools of Bombay, all that I can desire is that the head officials, for the sake of their own respectability, do not carry it to the pitch of jealousy and malice.

H. H. W.

Nov. 25.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been suggested by a correspondent that the waterman should not be allowed to enter the hall and supply water for drinking to the candidates, as he takes the solution papers from outside the tent to the candidates sitting inside. To prevent this being practised the waterman should be told to supply sufficient water before each paper is set, and should not be allowed to go out on any occasion while the paper is being written. If the University wishes to have a fair competition it should change the mode of collecting the answer papers from the candidates. The answer papers should be collected at the respective seats and not at the door, where there is always a large crowd, and consequently a good opportunity for candidates to hand over a paper, as a token of generosity, to their friends. Two years since it happened in the hall of the Science College, Poona, that one candidate wrote two papers, one for himself and the other for his friend; and he handed it over to his friend in the manner above described. Such points, though minute at first sight, are really of vital importance.

Nov. 25. INQUIRY.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with the greatest pleasure that I read the resolution of the Syndicate to hold the Matriculation Examination over again, but I was as much surprised when I heard that in the resolution the female candidates were exempted from the fresh examination, on the plea that they would be put to unnecessary inconvenience. But would it be wise on the part of the University to urge this excuse on behalf of the female students? Are not the mofussilites who have chosen Bombay as their centre of examination put to yet more inconvenience by their prolonged stay in Bombay? Or, if the University exempts them from the new examination on the ground that the question papers had not been "got at" by them, are they prepared to make good their assertion? As far as my knowledge concerning this matter goes, and from what I have heard from different quarters, I may say that about four of the female candidates knew the questions of some three papers beforehand, and that they went to the University Hall fully prepared with the answers. And is it not possible that they might have communicated the questions to their companions in the hall, out of gratitude or friendship, as the male candidates did?

I may here add that most of the candidates were loudly complaining of the tent that was erected for them. The heat, they said, during the day, and especially at noon, was unbearable. I myself have witnessed several instances of boys getting headache and fever through its influence.

Nov. 23. D. N. B.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Syndicate have come to the conclusion that the late Matriculation Examination should be regarded as null and void, and a fresh one be held instead on the 2nd of December, let me draw the attention of the University authorities to the great necessity of taking immediate steps for the prevention of general copying going on in that examination.

Besides the leakage of the examination papers, copying was the chief characteristic of our late Matriculation Examination. The students were freely communicating answers to one another, by uttering them loud enough to be heard by their nearer friends, or by actually exchanging answer papers. Watermen were busily engaged in assisting to get the questions solved some way or other from outside. The best way to remedy this evil in the conduct of the examination is to increase sufficiently the number of overseers and police sepoys, and to keep them in charge of a particular number of boys. If possible the space between the writing tables of the students should be increased. In the late Matriculation Examination I saw almost all the police sepoys standing together near the southern door of the examination shamians, while the number of overseers was too small to superintend such a large number of boys. Most of the students, being thus left to themselves, did not let slip the opportunity of getting answer papers from their fellow-students, or solving the questions with their assistance.

Nov. 25. M. S. P.

FINING A JUROR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the local Criminal Sessions yesterday a juror was fined by the presiding judge in th[e] heavy sum of Rs. 100 for late attendance. Thi[s] one of the numerous instances of jurors being fine[d] for lateness. To enforce punctuality on the part [of] jurors, some punishment is, no doubt, absolute[ly] needed; but to inflict such a heavy penalty is, to s[ay] the least, a *zoolum*. A juror, when empanell[ed,] stands on a position of equality with t[he] judge who presides; he has the delicate duty [of] sifting truth from falsehood, there is the hea[vy] responsibility resting on his head of deciding up[on] the innocence or guilt of the culprit before him, [he] is not remunerated for the time and attenti[on] devoted to the cause of the court, neither is [he] compensated for the loss which he may have i[n]curred by his absence in court from his usual bu[si]ness. With all this, if by chance he is not [in] time to answer to his name, he finds himse[lf] minus a heavy sum. This is not justice. [It] amply illustrates the truth of the adage "E[at] from your own pocket, and serve your master." If the presiding judge happen to attend late an[d] delay the business of the court, he meets with n[o] punishment whatever, not even a reproof from h[is] official superiors; why then should a juror, who [is] his equal, be punished for a similar lapse? I am i[n]clined to think that the law empowering th[e] judge to punish a juror so heavily is too stringen[t] and it would be much better if its stringency we[re] relaxed.

G. B. V.

Nov. 24.

THE "GRAND DUCHESS" AT THE GAIETY.

THE English Opera Bouffe Company, who have f[or] the last three weeks been playing Gilbert and S[ul]livan's operas at the Gaiety, commenced the l[ast] week of their stay in this city with Offenbach['s] "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." The company [is] strong in operatic talent, and has very successful[ly] performed several of the productions of Sulliv[an] and Planquette before crowded houses. But th[e] representation of the "Grand Duchess" far a[nd] away eclipsed all their previous efforts. This ope[ra] was exceedingly well mounted, especially so in sta[ge] costuming. The dresses of the Grand Duchess a[nd] Wanda were rich and handsome and cleverly c[on]ceived, and the same might be said of those [of] Fritz, General Boom, and Prince Paul, which w[ere] also regarded as being historically correct. Fr[om] the entrance of Fritz and Wanda to the final table[au] the opera was a genuine triumph. In the first act [the] splendid singing and spirited acting of this cou[ple,] who were represented by Mr. Arthur Fawcett [and] Miss Lena Salinger, evoked continued applause [and] several encores. The parts could not have be[en] placed in abler hands, and it is not too much to s[ay] that in every opera the company has produc[ed] Miss Salinger and Mr. Fawcett have succeeded [in] infusing verve and dash into their performanc[e] which has never failed to influence the oth[er] members. Miss Tilly Saroney's impersonation of t[he] Grand Duchess was equally successful, her voca[li]sation atoning for any lack of histrion[ic] talent that might have been observable. [In] the two songs "I doat on the militar[y"] and "Say to him" she was highly succe[ss]ful, and fully deserved the encores with which s[he] was complimented. In the love scene with Fr[itz] she was exceedingly effective. Mr. Rigby was d[e]lightfully comical as General Boom, and seem[ed] in his element as the brave general commandi[ng] her royal highness's army. As in every part [he] undertakes, Mr. Rigby, who is no mean acto[r,] scored a complete success. His make-up was a[d]mirable. Mr. Herbert Salinger made a very go[od] Prince Paul. The character he assumed was a ve[ry] difficult one, and but for his voice, which w[as] hardly suited to the *rôle* he sustained, [his] impersonation may be described as highly su[c]cessful. Mr. D'Este was not so happy as Bar[on] Puck. The rest of the cast was fairly good. M[iss] Emmett was a charming maid of honour, and a[s] vivandiere Miss Elsa Wilson well sustained her pa[rt.] Mr. Rigby is to be congratulated on the able way [in] which he has performed his duties as stage man[ag]er. The opera will be performed again to-nig[ht] when Miss Lena Salinger and Mr. Arthur Ri[gby] take their benefit. Mr. Fawcett and Miss Saro[ney] take their joint benefit on Friday. Friday's perfo[rm]ance will be the last this company give [in] Bombay.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Cou[ncil] was held yesterday, when the following memb[ers] were present:—Dr. Cook (chairman), Major P[ort]man, Captain Morland, Colonel Merewether, [Mr.] Geary, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. N. Byram[jee] Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. [V.] N. Khote, and Mr. M. N. Banajee.

THE QUESTION OF A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

The Council proceeded with the further co[nsi]deration of the budget for the year 1886-87. W[ith] reference to the Municipal Commissioner's es[tab]lishment, Mr. Sayani had on the last occa[sion] expressed an opinion that, as the work of the C[om]missioner was daily increasing, some provi[sion] should be made in the budget for the appoint[ment] of a Deputy Commissioner. When this portio[n of] the budget came to be discussed yesterday, M[ajor] Portman proposed that, with reference to [the] appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, the T[own] Council were not in a position to express any [opi]nion, pending the report of the committee o[f the] Corporation on the subject of the Municipal [Con]stitution, and that in the meantime the grant [to the] Municipal Commissioner's establishment be p[assed] at Rs. 68,774.

Mr. Khote seconded the motion.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji took exception to [the] Council going into the merits of a question w[hich] was not before them. The Municipal Bill, he [said,] was yet under consideration, and no one [could] say whether or not the provision in regard to [the] appointment of a Deputy Commissioner woul[d be] accepted.

Mr. Sayani said he was fully convinced that [they] must have a Deputy Municipal Commission[er to] attend to the daily increasing work of the M[uni]cipality. But as the new Bill, which had been [sub]mitted to a committee of the Corporation, w[ould] be shortly brought before the Legislative Cou[ncil] he would not press his proposal at the pre[sent] moment.

Colonel Merewether said it was inevitable [that] they should have a Deputy Commissioner, and h[e ac]cordingly proposed that provision be made in [the] budget to meet the payment of the appoint[ment] when made. He thought that a sum of Rs. [illegible] at the rate of Rs. 1,500 a month, which wa[s the] maximum amount mentioned in the Act, be [pro]vided for.

Mr. Geary seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would [not] definitely say that a Deputy Municipal Com[mis]sioner was necessary; but he did say that so[me]thing of the sort was necessary. It was ve[ry] difficult, he added, to go into the *pros* and *cons* [of] this important question at that moment.

Mr. Khote said that, if the Municipal Com[mis]sioner frankly and openly told the Council that [he] wanted a Deputy Commissioner, there was [no] doubt they would all be glad to give him o[ne.] Without any definite statement before them, [it] was idle for members to go beating about t[he] bush.

The Municipal Commissioner asked if he h[ad] made any but a frank statement.

Mr. Khote said he should be sorry if he h[ad] wrongly used the word, and added that, if t[he] Commissioner asked for a Deputy, the Coun[cil] would be happy to grant his request. (He[ar,] hear.)

Mr. Banajee, while fully recognising the fa[ct] that the Commissioner's duties were daily becomi[ng] more and more arduous, said the question mig[ht] well be postponed till it came formally befo[re] them.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee observed that th[e] question had been brought before them in a ve[ry] informal way. (Hear, hear.) If the Municip[al] Commissioner had wanted an assistant or deput[y] the proper course for him would have been to i[n]clude the salary of such an appointment in th[e] budget. Then the Council would have had a[n] opportunity of going thoroughly into the questio[n] and deciding whether or not there was any nece[s]sity for such an appointment. It was true th[at] the Commissioner had made certain statement[s] before them, but the question was not one th[at] could be decided on the spur of the momen[t.] If, Mr. Dosabhoy said, he opposed Colone[l] Merewether's proposition, he should not b[e] understood to be of opinion that the Com[mis]sioner's work was not getting more and mor[e] heavy.

Mr. Geary said the question was really, not whethe[r] the Commissioner was hard-worked or not, but whe[ther,] in the interests of the accumulating work o[f] the city, it would not be advisable to strengthen hi[s] establishment. Now that the attention of the Coun[cil] had been drawn to this matter, and afte[r] their expression of opinion upon the subject, ther[e] was no objection to their voting in favour of th[e] proposition asking them to postpone the considera[tion] of the question.

Colonel Merewether hereupon withdrew his mo[tion,] with the consent of the seconder; and even[tually] Major Portman's proposition was put to th[e] vote, and carried.

HEALTH AND ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENTS.

The estimates for the Health Department, includ[ing] markets, registration, and vaccination, were passed at Rs. 10,63,697, as against Rs. 9,96,492 sanc[tioned] in the last budget. The estimates of ex[penditure] for the engineer's department, including lighting, road repairs, maintenance of water-works, and drainage, were passed at Rs. 9,79,654, which shows an increase of Rs. 55,914 over the last year.

CRY FOR WATER.

The Council considered a letter from Mr. Jairaj Peerbhoy, complaining of the scarcity of water supplied to the houses at New Foras-road, and suggesting that a six-inch water-main be laid on along the road, in place of the existing mains.

It was resolved to inform the applicant that his application would be duly considered, along with others. The Council expressed a hope that before long it would be possible to lay a new main of sufficient capacity in the thoroughfare in question.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday next at 2 p.m., when the budget will be further considered.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following, among other matters, were hea[rd] before Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the cou[rt] yesterday:—

RE HAJEE ABDOOL VAYAD OOSMAN AND OTHERS—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the inso[l]vents, applied for an extension of the interim orde[r] for four months. The application was granted.

RE BANAJEE MERWANJEE CHOKSI.—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin moved for leave to file a fresh peti[]tion. The former petition had been dismissed on the merits in September last. Mr. Manker opposed the application on behalf of a creditor. After some discussion, the matter was adjourned for a month.

RE JOHN ANDREW CASSELS.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE HURBHAM NURSEY.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for leave to file a fresh petition. The application was granted.

RE RAMCHUNDER SOONDERJEE KIRTIKAR.—Mr. Manker, who represented the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

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TELEGRAMS.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

DEFEAT OF LORD R. CHURCHILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Mr. W. C. Plowden, the Indian Census Commissioner, has been defeated in the Western Division of Wolverhampton, for which he was a Liberal candidate. This is a Conservative gain.

Mr. Scoble, formerly Advocate-General, Bombay, who contested Shrewsbury in the Conservative interest, has been defeated.

LATER.

In his contest with Mr. John Bright for the representation of the Central division, Birmingham, Lord Randolph Churchill has been defeated by a majority of 773 votes.

Mr. Reginald Balliol Brett, Sir William Hayter (Bath), Mr. Willian Fowler (Cambridge) and Mr. W. E. Briggs (Blackburn), are amongst the Liberals who have been defeated.

The speaker and Sir Charles Dilke have been re-elected with narrow majorities

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The members for the Universities have been re-elected unopposed.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. John Bright has been elected for Birmingham (Central) by a majority of 773 votes over Lord Randolph Churchill, who polled 4,216 against 4,989 votes polled by Mr. Bright.

Nov. 25.

So far as is at present known, the elections have resulted in the return of thirty-two Liberals and thirty-six Conservatives. Of this number, the returns show a gain of twelve seats on the part of the Conservatives, while the Liberals have gained one. Of the leading members of the last Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. W. H. Smith have been re-elected by large majorities, for West Birmingham and the Strand division of the Metropolis respectively.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, who occupied the post of Colonial Secretary, has been elected unopposed for Blackpool, Mr. Hubert E. H. Jerningham having retired from the contest.

Nov. 25, 1-35 P.M.

The latest results of the elections show that Sir Charles Dilke has been elected by a small majority for Chelsea, while Sir Arthur D. Hayter, Financial Under-Secretary to the War Office under the late Liberal Government, has been defeated at Bath, making a gain of another seat to the Conservative Party.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

THE RETREAT OF THE SERVIANS.

PROPOSED INTERVENTION BY THE POWERS.

EXPECTED ABDICATION OF KING MILAN.

PROPOSED AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF SERVIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Bulgarians are continuing to be victorious.

The Servians have been quite demoralised by their reverses and heavy losses, and are in full retreat on Nisch.

It is expected that as a result of the failure of his project to invade Bulgaria, King Milan will abdicate.

In this event, Austria will arrange to occupy Servia to prevent Prince Karageorgevitch, the Pretender, from ascending the throne.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces that Russia has made a proposal to the Great Powers to bring about a suspension of hostilities in Bulgaria.

BELGRADE, Nov. 24.

An official Servian despatch has been published to-day which says:—"Our army yesterday attacked the Bulgarian entrenched positions, but after severe fighting the attack was repulsed. The Servian army has now retired from Tru and Zaribrod.

SOFIA, Nov. 24.

Prince Alexander at the head of his forces to-day entered Zaribrod, which the Servians had evacuated. The Servians have retreated to Pirot.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The *Times* publishes the news that King Milan has resolved to abdicate the throne of Servia, and that Austria will occupy the country.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 25.

His Majesty King Alfonso XII who had been suffering from an attack of dysentery died this morning at nine o'clock.

NEW MASONIC LODGE FOR INDIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has instituted an Empire Lodge of Freemasons for Indians and Colonials.

IMPRISONMENT OF AYOUB KHAN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that Ayoub Khan has broken his parole, and has consequently been committed to prison, and adds that he will probably be deported to India.

THE WAR IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

Minhla is quietly settling down under the administration of Mr. Phayre. The garrison consists of six companies. The priests and people are returning to their usual avocations. The high officials have not yet come in. News from the front has been delayed owing to deficient postal arrangements. Heavy rain has delayed the completion of the telegraph line from Thayetmyo to Minhla.

THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 25.

The British Army *versus* Volunteers Contest; 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots at each distance; 12 a side was won by the Regulars, scoring 1,039 points against the Volunteers 1,030. The shooting was excellent.

Resident's Purse.—Naique Govindary, 15th Madras, 34; Jemadar Hussen Khan, 15th Madras, 33; Naique Mootooswamy, 14th Madras, 33; Havildar Adamkhan, 15th Madras, 32; Private Streeramadoo, 10th Madras, 32; Private Manajeerow, 23rd Bombay, 32; Havildar Malliah, 30th Madras, 32; Private Balsetjagray, 23rd Bombay, 32; Naique Chinakunvo, Sappers, 32; Naique Shaikoosan, 30th Madras, 32; Naique Shaikesoff, 30th Madras, 31; Jemadar Rangaswamy, 30th Madras, 31; Naique Nagappan, 30th Madras, 31; Havildar Daoodkhan, 31.

Vizianagram Stakes.—Sergeant Davies, Railway Volunteers, 33; Sergeant Burton, Bangalore Volunteers, 33; Lieutenant Oliver, Middlesex Regiment, 33; Sergeant Wilson, Madras Guards, 33; Sergeant Evans, Borderers, 32; Sergeant Camain, Madras Volunteers, 32; Sergeant Reader, Engineers, 32; Sergeant Bowden, East York, 32; Volunteer Pope, G. I. P. Volunteers, 32; Sergeant Davis, Engineers, 32; Sergeant Greene, Neilgherry Volunteers, 32; Captain Pratt, Railway Volunteers, 32; Corporal Lowe, Fusiliers, 31; Corporal Laing, Fusiliers, 31; Lieutenant Caskwood, Lancers, 31; Private Giles, Hampshire Regiment, 31; Lieutenant Harrison, East York, 31; Schoolmaster Wans, Lancers, 31; Volunteer Berry, Madras Guards, 31; Corporal Dobson, Lancers, 31; Sergeant McKay, Engineers, 31; Lieutenant Mockler, Oxfordshire Regiment, 31; Sergeant Kierton, Bangalore Volunteers, 31.

The Viceroy's Cup and Championship was won by Corporal Stevens, Neilgherry Volunteers, Captain Leonard, Bangalore Volunteers, second and Rs. 150; Serjeant Whitty, G. I. P. Volunteers, third; Serjeant Reader, Engineers, fourth; Volunteer Stuart, Railway Volunteers, fifth; Serjeant Davies, Railway Volunteers, sixth.

The Native Championship was won by Havildar Umanah, 30th Madras; Naique Mahmed Tippoo, Cavalry, second Private Oomkan Bhoojna, 23rd Bombay, third; Private Managwrow, 23rd Bombay, fourth; Jemadar Husankhan Cavalry, fifth; Subadar Gabrel, 23rd Bombay, sixth.

The British Lloyd Lindsay prize was won by the first team of the B. troop 12th Lancers with 110 points.

The Native Lloyd Lindsay was won by B. troop team of the first 1st Madras Cavalry with 120 points.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, Nov. 25.

The Right Wing of the 23rd Native Infantry, under Major Cobden arrived here by rail this morning from Indore and the left Wing of the same regiment under Captain Kellie left this afternoon for Indore by rail in course of relief.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, BHURTPORE, Nov. 25.

The Viceroy left Bhurtpore this morning after breakfast, and drove by dak to Futteporesikri, accompanied by a few of the staff and others. He left by train for Agra. Sir C. Lyall meets the Viceroy two miles from Agra at 5 o'clock this evening. when there will be a procession to the camp.

THE MADRAS COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The *Madras Mail* learns that Sir Herbert Macpherson has been appointed Commander-in-Chief here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.

The Anchor Line s.s. Victoria arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.	
Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8½ do.	6-3
40s. Mule Twist	0 8¾
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 6⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ " "	75½
3 " Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ " French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	47 7-16

THERMOMETER READINGS

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Nov. 24.

10 p.m.	75 5

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	76·5
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	82·3

RESUMING the consideration of the budget estimates for the next year, the Bombay Town Council, at their weekly meeting yesterday, discussed whether, in view of the growing work of the Municipality, it would not be in the interests of the city to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. Colonel Merewether proposed that a sum of Rs. 18,000 should be provided in the budget for the appointment of a Deputy. He observed that it was now nigh time to relieve the Municipal Commissioner of some portion of his ever-increasing and arduous duties. The Town Council fully recognized the fact of the Commissioner being very heavily pressed with work, but several members nevertheless objected to Colonel Merewether's proposition, mainly on the ground that if the Commissioner wanted a Deputy he should have asked for their sanction by formally including the item in the budget. It was urged that the question had been brought forward in an informal manner, and that it was too important to be decided on the spur of the moment. Eventually, it was resolved, on the motion of Major Portman, that pending the report of the committee of the Corporation on the subject of the Municipal constitution, the Town Council were not in a position to express any opinion on the proposal for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Scott and a special jury, Shamjee, *alias* Shunker bin Rahim, a Khoja, was tried for the murder of Bunda Ali Paria, *mar* or cashier to the late Aga Ali Shah. On the 17th August last, when the bungalow of the Aga Khan family in Love-lane, Mazagon was crowded by a large concourse of persons owing to the death in Poona of His Highness, the prisoner was seen about the premises. The deceased, after having taken his meals, retired to rest in the groundfloor verandah of the bungalow, and was after a short time found lying there dead. The prisoner had been seen a short while previously sitting in the same verandah. The evidence in the case was entirely circumstantial, nobody having seen the commission of the crime. The circumstantial evidence was, however, strong and clear. The prisoner made a statement to the police which showed that he was the murderer. He pointed out, concealed in Hussanabad on the Mount-road, the blood-stained clothes he had on when he committed the murder, and pointed out the cutler of whom he had purchased the knife. A piece of cloth found in his pocket was very similar to a piece of cloth tied to the hilt of the knife with a view to prevent its closing in. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

THE new Chief Justice of Madras, Sir Arthur Collins, who arrived by the last mail-steamer, visited the High Court and sat for some time on the bench with Mr. Justice Scott at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

MR. PRESCOTT, who lost his life in the unfortunate affray at Broach, entered the service in 1867, and had been employed in many posts of importance in his own department, and more than once in political work. He had been in Broach since 1880.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH has made an endowment of Rs. 500 to the Hemabhai Institute at Ahmedabad. This useful institution is the only one of its kind in Guzerat. For various reasons it was in a declining state for a long time, but quite recently the committee having elected Professor J. A. Dalal as the honorary secretary, things are looking up.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first seven months of the current financial year, was Rs. 57,81,000, as compared with Rs. 48,01,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Broach:—"The much-lamented death of poor Mr. Prescott, our Police Superintendent, ought to be a severe lesson to Government, who have reduced the city—with an income of thirty lakhs a year—to a second-class village, unaided and unprotected in case of emergency. What can eighty police sepoys do when they are threatened by a mob of hundreds? It is time that Government should keep a permanent party of one hundred garrison sepoys for the safety of the town, the most prosperous city in the whole of Bombay."

A CURIOUS fact is brought to light in the report just published of the internal trade of the Punjab for 1884-5, as showing the different proportions of population to income and commerce. Delhi, for instance, has a population of 170,393 and a total trade of nearly 5½ crores of rupees, but the municipal income amounts to barely three lakhs; while Lahore, with 40,000 fewer inhabitants, and a trade less than one-seventh of Delhi, spends over four-and-a-half lakhs on its municipal requirements. In other words, the trade per head of population in Delhi is six times as great as in Lahore, and the municipal taxation only half as heavy.

THE escort of the English Demarcation party, not to exceed in number 100 men for duty, as agreed upon by the two Governments at home, will be furnished by the 11th Bengal Lancers under the command of Major Bax and Lieutenant Drummond. Another party of some sixty men of the 20th Punjab Infantry may also possibly remain, under the command of Captain Cotton, to escort the treasure and surplus stores to the winter quarters at Maimena, Shibarghan, Balkh, or whatever place may eventually be fixed upon. The rest of the escort return to India, but by what route is not yet settled. Various routes are open, viz., through Seistan and Beluchistan down to Gwalar; or across the desert to Nushki, by the road travelled over this time last year; or direct down the high road through Farah, Girishk, and Kandahar; or, finally, through Bamian and Kabul, or rather Ghorband and Charikar, to Peshawar.

AN exhibition is to be held in Lucknow next month, the chief object of which is to place on show the selected collection of the art-ware of the United Provinces which is destined for the London Exhibition next spring, but around this nucleus some special features have gathered. Thus, there is to be on view a collection of the art-ware of Lucknow itself, another representing the art of Oudh, and a third composed of loan exhibits contributed mainly by the talukdars and gentry of the Province. The organisation and management of the Exhibition have been shared by the Lucknow Municipality, the Committee of the Museum, and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; while the funds have been furnished partly by the Municipality, who gave a liberal grant to the scheme, and partly by the talukdars, who with their usual liberality came forward with a handsome subsidy.

THE survey of the Nilgiri district has at last been completed. This work was taken in hand twenty years ago, the first detachment of surveyors having proceeded to the hills in 1865 for the purpose of demarcating and surveying the applications of European planters for land under the Waste Land Rules, then extended to the district. The combined work of survey and settlement of the Nilgiri district cost the country Rs. 10,60,344, and for this money the Government has obtained a detailed survey for 100 square miles of cultivated land. The superintendent in his report says that 444 square miles have been measured and mapped, but this area includes large tracts of waste land and fallow lying within the conventional limits assigned to the various circuits—land, doubtless, available for occupation, but in the present state of agricultural depression not likely to be taken up for the purpose in the immediate future.

LIEUTENANT GREELY, of the American Polar Expedition, delivered lately an address to an agricultural society at Pittsfield, in Massachusetts, in which he mentioned that during his Arctic exploration he had passed through a district in which there were numerous wild sheep, having large heads, great horns like oxen, and tails resembling those of horses. Their fleece was of the finest and thickest wool, almost surpassing that of the merino. He observed that in New England there were often complaints of the difficulties of saving the lives of delicate beasts during a severe winter; and he was of opinion that it would be well worth while to make an experiment in acclimatisation with those polar sheep, which thrive in a region where there is no shelter for them against the rigours of the Arctic winter.

THE *Novoe Vremya* has published the following details about the port of Mikhailovsk, on the Caspian, which the Russian Government have decided to construct:—"It is known that, owing to the shallowness of the water in the bay of Mikhailovsk, vessels of any considerable tonnage cannot approach the shore sufficiently close to discharge their cargoes. It has hitherto been the custom to unload either at Krasnovodsk or on the Isle of Rau, and convey the merchandise on rafts or barges to Mikhailovsk. The cost of transport was thus seriously raised; but when the port is opened there will be uninterrupted means of communication between the trans-Caspian Railway and the harbours of the Caucasus, as well as Astracan. The task has been simplified by the discovery in one of the northern inlets of the gulf of a new channel, which it will be easy to deepen to 14 feet, which is sufficient to admit the largest vessels sailing on the Caspian. About 4,000 cubic metres of sand will have to be cleared away, and the cost of doing so will not exceed 50,000 roubles. The total cost of constructing the port is fixed at 1,20,000 roubles.

AN influential German paper writes:—"England, Russia, and France, from their different standpoints, are all trying to secure ascendency over China; but what will it profit the world if these nations succeed in scaring the 400,000,000 of Chinese out of their conservatism and bringing them under the influence of European ideas? China is learning to make use of her coal-fields, which are the largest on earth, and of her immense beds of iron. What if with her cheap labour she some day begins to enter into industrial competition with Europe? To us this possibility seems by no means remote. The day when, under European direction, a factory is set up in China to manufacture with Chinese coal and iron goods of which Europe and America have now a monopoly, will mark the beginning of a great change in the world, a change which we cannot consider with equanimity."

A WELL-INFORMED military correspondent writes from Assouan to the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* as follows:—

We may very soon expect to come to close quarters with the enemy. There is no doubt that he is advancing, though the direction taken is uncertain. The choice of our real frontier lies between Dongola and Assouan, with an advanced post at Korosko. The garrisons of Wady Halfa, Akasheh, and Koshire are worse than useless unless we are holding Dongola. The enemy's route must be down the river all the way, or across the desert from about Hamad to Korosko. If he choose the former route the garrisons named are not strong enough for effective resistance, but must fall back, thus creating a bad effect; while a small addition to their strength would enable such a force to hold Dongola. But Dongola not being held, it is more probable that the enemy will take the latter route, reaching Korosko, where the garrison is weak. But if it fell back, it would leave the force at Wady Halfa and the other garrisons in a critical position, cut off from the main body. Personally I am strongly in favour of an advance in force on Dongola, but if this be politically inexpedient, I strongly recommend retiring all the outposts to Korosko, with our main force at Assouan.

IT is reported from Tamatave that the French have shot a man who was under British protection. They charged him with the offence of carrying information to the enemy. The Hovas are increasing their defences, and the French continue to shell them every day. The French are as suspicious of foreigners as ever, and persons are searched both on embarking and on landing. The Bacchante arrived from the Mauritius on the 12th ult., and sailed away for Zanzibar the next day. The French Consul from Beyrout has arrived, presumably with a view to a renewal of negotiations. Deputies also have come from Reunion seeking information. The sickness and mortality among the French troops are very heavy.

A PAINFUL burial story comes from Dundrum, county Dublin. Owing to the removal of cross-trees and other marks placed over graves by poor people in the Churchtown burial ground, it has become impossible to identify particular tombs, and mistakes constantly occur. A young man had given directions that he should be interred in a particular spot, which had been marked by the removal of a sod. It was found, however, when his funeral was about to take place, that the burial-place of a different family had been opened. Another grave was opened, and the breastplate of a coffin showed that this again was the wrong spot. A third grave was then dug; but night came on, and the funeral party, drenched by heavy rain, had to go home, leaving the body unburied. Next morning the friends of the deceased resumed work, and opened a fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grave. The remains were at last buried the end of the second day in a strange grave.

THE first appointment in London of a lady to a hospital post has been made, Miss Prideaux being elected by the general committee of the Paddington-green Children's Hospital to the office of house surgeon. There were nineteen male candidates for the post, of whom half were university graduates. Miss Prideaux is a Bachelor of Medicine and a Bachelor of Surgery of London University: and she took first-class honours in medicine and in obstetric medicine. Although this is the first instance of a lady's receiving a hospital appointment in London, similar appointments have been made in the provinces. A lady, too, has filled in Paris the office of house-surgeon or *interne*.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD has, it is stated, been asked by the authorities at the Education Office whether he would go to Berlin and Paris to get information for them as to free schools.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL A. M. RAWLINGS has been transferred from the command of the Royal Artillery, Sind District, to the Royal Artillery Command at Aden, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties at the Reserve Remount Depôt, at Oossoor.

MAJOR ST. VINCENT HAMMICK, Garrison Instructor, Madras, will, on being relieved of his duties, proceed to join the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment, at Quetta.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. W. CHARDE, the Royal Fusiliers, has been ordered to Gibraltar to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted on promotion.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. C. KEYSER, C.B., 2nd Battalion the Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Western District, as a temporary measure, *vice* Major Simpson, proceeded on service to Burmah.

COLONEL H. G. SAUNDERS, Examiner Commissariat Accounts, Bombay, has been granted two years' furlough to Europe on private affairs. He will be succeeded at Poona by Lieutenant-Colonel Cowper, who was for some time Presidency Paymaster, Bombay.

LIEUTENANT H. M. PRIOR, Military Account Department, now on sick leave in Australia, has applied for an extension.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. E. ATKINSON, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Eastern District, has been transferred in the same capacity to the Ceded District, and Captain G. Henry has taken his place in the Eastern District.

MAJOR T. HARRIS, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed to the District Staff as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLONEL A. D. PARSON, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed Commandant of the 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, *vice* Prendergast, vacated.

MAJOR W. STAINFORTH, 21st Madras Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major Symons, on field service, and Captain W. H. Riddell, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Stainforth.

COLONEL A. A. JOHNSON, Madras Staff Corps, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bangalore Division, during the absence of Colonel Bengough, on field service.

MAJOR H. G. ROSS has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Naini Tal Volunteer Corps, *vice* Colonel Dalmahoy, leaving India.

COLONEL F. BEAUCHAMP, 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, having elected for half-pay, will be placed on the half-pay list on the 11th December, and directed to proceed to England.

INSPECTING VETERINARY SURGEON G. EVANS, M.D., having completed his tour of Indian service, has been ordered to proceed to England and report himself at the War Office.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. T. BUDGEN, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the subordinate command of the Artillery in Burmah, with Captain Saunders as his Adjutant.

CAPTAIN L. A. MCCLINTOCK has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Eastern District, *vice* Saunders, appointed Adjutant, R.A., Burmah Field Force.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. C. AUCHINLECK, Royal Artillery, has been transferred from the Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, to the Royal Artillery, Thayetmyo, as a temporary measure.

THE Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth has received a communication from the Admiralty authorising the suspension of the regulation which had hitherto been in force by which all hired men employed in the dockyard are compulsorily retired at the age of sixty. For the future such men will be continued in their employment on the recommendation from year to year of their professional officers, backed by a certificate from the medical officers of the yard that they are physically fit to be retained.

HYDERABAD RACES, 1885.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

THIS popular meeting has been brought to a conclusion with one more day's capital racing. The lotteries on Friday night were well supported, and the events on the course to-day well contested. The bookmakers did a very large business, and a somewhat remunerative one, as the favourites did not win on every occasion. This was especially the case in the Nizam's Military Cup, when Melton won, and again in the Fly-away Stakes, when Convert won. As regards Melton, he has never performed in a manner to enlist the enthusiasm of backer; but in the case of Convert I consider the talent were much at fault. On the first day, in a 1¼ mile race, he was meeting almost the same field, certainly the winner of that race was in his company to-day, and then he gave them all they could do to get away from him for a mile, and till he burst a bloodvessel, when Royal Chief got the advantage of him. On this form he should have had many friends; but all this was recalled to mind too late, and the horse won easily, to the dismay of those who had piled it on Cruiser and Royal Chief. For the first race Easton's friends reckoned they had a certainty in him, and backed him in the lotteries as well as in the lists; but his weight proved too much, and he was never dangerous. The Pony Handicap was framed with great judgment, and the knowing ones could not, with any degree of certainty, foretell the issue. Enormity was a great favourite at one time, and both the local stables' ponies were backed on the form they have always displayed here; but it appears they have never been tried over a mile, and hence they failed to live out the journey, though running very well for three-quarters of a mile. Many fancied Clipper as a good outsider. He has done some rare good trials at Poona, but I think his heart has been well-nigh trained out of him, and, however much his stable fancied they had got a good thing on, he failed hopelessly. Grey Mist ran a very game pony. Light as he is, he pressed the stouter made Enormity all up the straight, and finally won from him by half a length; but the time shows it was not a creditable record. The first half-mile was done in even time, and then the latter half of the journey is all down-hill, and the ponies could not help gaining three seconds in it. Tynedale was made a hot favourite for the Civilians Cup. Reserved, on the other hand, had the fullest confidence and support of his owner and friends. The light weight certainly favoured the latter, but, though he ran well, he could not at the end live in the company of such a rare good one as Tynedale, even at the difference of 23lbs. Galopin ran a very good horse all through the race. Sunshine, with top weight, was never in it. The creditable adjudications of the handicappers was never more apparent than in the City and Suburban, where all three horses were backed, and owners stood manfully by their representatives. The light weight, however, did the trick; but it was a very good and close race all up to the distance post. The evening's programme was concluded with a race for Arab horses belonging to the nobles of the City. Four came to the post, and the race was won very creditably by the Prime Minister's younger brother on a very fine Arab which the young Nawab is very proud of. I have before said the arrangements reflect the greatest credit on the officials of the meeting. Mr. F. Gordon deserves no small praise for the excellent condition of the course. The curtain has dropped; and I trust I may be here in November, 1886, to chronicle the next meeting.

FIRST RACE.—The Nizam's Military Cup. Presented by the Officers of H. H. the Nizam's Forces, value Rs. 500. A free handicap for all Arabs. Distance 1 mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000.

Aga Moochool Shah's b a g Melton, 7st 7lb. Native	1
The Raja of Paikpara's b a h Eureka, 8st 8lb, T Kendall	2
Mr Locke's b a g Easton, 9st 2lb, Vinall	3

	Rs.	Rs.
Lottery Tickets	1,000	1,000
Eureka	280	160
Melton	360	230
Easton	500	540
Gross value	2,140	1,930

Average betting: Evens Easton, 2 to 1 against Melton and Eureka.

Eureka showed in front for the first few strides, then Melton went to the head of affairs and cut out the work a length in front of Eureka, who in turn was a length before Easton. No change took place in this order, and though they all commenced to ride from the quarter mile, Melton had the other two settled at the distance, and coming away won by a length. Time—1min. 54sec.

SECOND RACE.—Pony Handicap, Rs. 300. Presented by the Nawab Shahab Jung Bahadur, and Rs. 200 from the fund. A handicap for all ponies 13.2 and under. 1 mile.

Mr Hyde's g a p Grey Mist, 9st, Vinall	1
Mr Locke's g a p Enormity, 8st 4lb, Mulloo	2
The Hyderabad Confederacy's b a p Bantam, 9st, T Kendall	3
Mr S A W's ch a p Clipper 7st 10lb, Ramchurn	0
The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p Faris, 8st 9lb, Wool	0

	Rs.	Rs.
Lottery Tickets	2,000	1,000
Enormity	110	140
Grey Mist	520	400
Hyderabad Confd. Stable.	500	230
Clipper	60	30
Gross value	3,190	1,800

Average betting: 6 to 4 on Grey Mist, 3 to 1 against Bantam and Faris, 8 to 1 against Enormity and Clipper.

After one breakaway Faris and Bantam together showed in front, but after going a furlong Enormity went to the front, and he again was passed by Faris soon after. At the half mile post Faris was still leading, with Clipper in attendance, the rest in a bunch at the latter's heels, with Grey Mist in last place. Coming round the home turn Bantam and Enormity drew up to the front, but Grey Mist shortly after came through his field, and after Bantam was beaten at the distance, Grey Mist gradually improved on his position, and landed the stakes by half a length. Bantam a good third. Time—1m. 57sec.

THIRD RACE.—The Civilians Cup. Value Rs. 1,000. Presented by the civilians in the service of H. H. the Nizam. Handicap for all Arabs and country-breds that have won during the meeting. 2 miles.

H H Maharaja Per absingh's ch a h Tynedale, 8st 9lb, Vinall	1
H H Maharaja Pertabsingh's ch a g Galopin, 7st 6lb, Roopa	2
Mr Maitland's br a h Reserved 7st, W Greenhalgh	3
The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a h Sunshine, 9st 7lb, T Kendall	0
Mr Locke's b a g Someday 8st, Mulloo	0

	Rs.
Lottery Tickets	2,020
Reserved	230
Someday	300
Maharaja Pertabsing's Stable	510
Sunshine	500
Gross value	3,560

Average betting: 6 to 4 on Tynedale, 5 to 2 against Sunshine, 3 to 1 against Reserved, 8 and 10 to 1 against each Someday and Galopin.

Galopin jumped off in front, attended by Reserved, with Tynedale last; but before they had gone a quarter mile Tynedale drew up into middle place, while Sunshine and Someday were lying together in the rearmost position. This order was little disturbed till the mile post, where Galopin was leading by six lengths. Going up the hill from this point Tynedale drew up to close quarters with the leader, and Reserved held close third place. In this manner they turned the corner for home, and after a short struggle Tynedale drew away from his stable companion, and won by five lengths. Reserved was beaten at the quarter mile. Time—3m. 54sec.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fly Away Stakes of Rs. 500." Presented by the Nawab Usker Jung Aftab-ud-Dowlah Musheer-ool-Moolk Bahadur. Distance—¾ mile. Free handicap for all Arabs. Winner claimable for Rs. 1,500. Losers claimable for Rs. 1,500 and the value of the stakes. Starting stake Rs. 30. Entrances to be made by 11 o'clock a.m. the day before the race.

The Hyderabad Confederacy's g a h Convert, 8st 9lb, Wool	1
Mr C N C's g a h Cruiser 8st 6lb, Ramchurn	2
The Raja of Paikpara's b a h Eureka, 8st 10lb, T Kendall	3
Mr Abdool Rahman's ch a g Little Wonder, 8st 11 b, Oomer	0
Mr Cook's ch a c Royal Chief, 9st 2lb, Mr Maitland	0
Mr Locke's b a g Easton, 8st 12lb, Vinall	0

	Rs.
Lottery Tickets	2,000
Cruiser	390
Eastern	180
Royal Chief	410
Convert	110
Little Wonder	200
Eureka	150
Gross value	3,440

Average betting: 2 to 1 against Cruiser and Royal Chief, 6 to 1 against Convert, 8 to 1 against Eureka, Easton, and Little Wonder.

Easton jumped away at the drop of the flag, and was immediately after joined by Cruiser, and the two ran in company a length in front of the others who were running in a cluster. At the half mile they all took close order, and on turning into the straight they were all level, but Convert at once drew out, and holding the others safe all up past the stand won comfortably by half a length. Time—1m. 21½sec.

FIFTH RACE.—The City and Suburban. Rs. 1,000, subscribed by residents in the city of Hyderabad and Suburbs. A handicap, forced for all winners (except Arabs) at Rs. 75, optional to losers at Rs. 50. 1½ mile.

Mr Apcar's br aus c Sparkle, 7st 5lb, W Greenhalgh	1
Raja of Palkpara's b aus m Sunnylock's, 9st 4lb, T Kendall	2
Mr Broadwood's ch aus g Liberator, 8st 4lb, Gerard	3

	Rs.
Lottery Tickets	1,000
Liberator	330
Sparkle	310
Sunnylocks	370
Gross value	2,010

Average betting: Evens Sparkle, 2 to 1 against Liberator, 7 to 2 against Sunnylocks.

Sparkle led for the first quarter mile, then Sunnylocks took up the running to the mile post, where Liberator took a length's lead of the other two, and after running in this order to the turn for home, the other two drew up to the leader here, and then a great race ensued, Liberator being beaten at the distance, the other two coming on neck and neck, and Sparkle just securing the verdict by a head. Time—2m. 47sec.

SIXTH RACE.—The City Nobles' Stakes. Race for Arabs, the property of Hyderabad Nobles. To be ridden by noblemen. Prize, a cup value of Rs. 250. Distance half mile. Catch weights over 10 lbs. Entrance Rs. 50. Entrances to be made by 6 o'clock p.m. the day before the race.

Nawab Mooneer-ul-Moolk Bahadur's k g a h Soheil, Owner	1
Nawab Mooneer-ul-Moolk Bahadur's bk a h Black Prince, Mr Pope	2
Afsur Jung Bahadur's ch a h Nowroze, Owner	3
Mir Mumtaz Ali's b a h Turkoman, Owner	0
Vajid Ali Khan's ch a h Nameless, Owner	0

No lottery. Average betting: 2 to 1 on Soheil, 4 to 1 against Black Prince and Nowroze, 8 to 1 against Nameless, 10 to 1 against Turkoman.

Turkoman did not start. Nameless did not get off well, while Soheil, jumping away in front, led the whole way, winning in a canter by a length. Time—61sec.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
S. P. C. A. meeting, Town Hall, 5-15 p. m.
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Bandstand, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 24th:—Burmah (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Clan Cameron (s), Kirby Hall (s), and Emire (s), from Liverpool; Argosy (s), London; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; and Bangalore (s), Hongkong.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Valiant, for Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Quick March	Jubelklange	Reickert.
Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Valse	Douce Souvenance	Waldteufel.
Grand March	Rienzi	R. Wagner.
Quadrille	London Life	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SESSIONS.—We are requested by the Sheriff to intimate that the Sessions Court will sit to-day at 11., and not at 10 a. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Recta and Monkseaton entered the dock on Tuesday; the s.s. Bengore Head, Clan Cameron, Kirby Hall, Argosy, Paramatta, and Bangalore entered, and the s.s. Zambesi left, yesterday.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo girl aged ten years, named Hussaijee Luckmechund, yesterday afternoon was jammed up against the wall of a house in Mandvi-road by a cart which suddenly backed against her. She was so severely injured, that she is now in a critical state at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—A meeting of the members of the Executive Committee will be held to-day at 5-15 p. m. at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, for the purpose of appointing a veterinary surgeon to take charge of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will preside.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Ghorupdeo, on the body of Luximon Rama, aged 50 years. Deceased was a sawyer. He had been suffering from pains in his chest, cough, and difficulty of breathing for some time past. He died suddenly while at work yesterday morning. The verdict was that death had been caused by heart-disease.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Vussonjee Hunsraj, a muccadum, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the evening of the 21st ult., at Girgaum-road, and causing injury to Soma Kessow, a coachman in the service of Dr. Dymock. The accused, driving at a furious pace, came in collision with Dr. Dymock's brougham, and the coachman was thrown off the box, and sustained severe injuries. The accused was fined Rs. 25, and half the money was awarded to the injured man as compensation.

ASSAULT AND CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—Shwyah Rugooputty, a mill-hand, recently in the employ of the Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Mill at Tardeo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Shaik Ahmed Currimbux, another operative, on Tuesday evening, and also with threatening to injure him if he continued to work in the mill. The accused and several other workmen who had been dismissed collected near the chowkey at Tardeo, and tried to dissuade the complainant from continuing to work. On the man refusing to agree to this proposal, he was assaulted. The accused was fined Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A SOLDIER SAVED FROM DROWNING.—Early this month Government received a letter from the Political Resident, Aden, stating that on the night of the 23rd October, 1885, Private Henry Rose, of the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, fell out of one of the ports of Her Majesty's troopship Serapis when that vessel was passing the Straits of Bab-el-mandeb. An attempt to pick him up on the part of the officers of the ship proved unavailing. It appears that he reached the Arabian shore in an exhausted and nearly lifeless condition, but was restored to animation by the exertions of the Turkish detachment stationed at Shaikh Said, whose commander, Major Djabir Effendi, directed the operations, and finding the man was English, reported the circumstance to Captain Snell, Assistant Resident at Perim. The captain of the Serapis was informed by wire of the safety of Private Rose, who is now at Perim, and will be shortly sent to Europe in the Jumna under arrangements made by the military authorities. The letter also states that Captain Snell has been directed to call on the Turkish officer to acknowledge his kindness and humanity, and suggests that the thanks of Government be conveyed to Major Djabir Effendi through the Turkish Consul in Bombay, or in such other manner as may be deemed appropriate. Accordingly the following Resolution has been issued:—The thanks of Government should be conveyed to Major Djabir Effendi through the Resident.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE BUTTS, POONA.—On Monday morning, while a company of H. M.'s 3rd N. I. were having ball-practice at the butts, an accident occurred, resulting in the amputation of the right arm of a sepoy. The company was served out with twenty rounds of ball-ammunition each, and marched to the butts. The first ten rounds were expended in volley-firing at 300 yards, and then, at the word of command, independent firing was kept up for the next two rounds, at the same distance. Then, doubling up to 100 yards, another seven rounds were discharged, in way of independent firing. Retiring to the original distance, namely, 300 yards, the final round was fired in the same way. During the doubling, however, one Jewan Singh, who had not discharged his last shot, had his trigger at full-cock, and his weapon, knocked against by his own arm, or that, presumably, of his neighbour, went off, the bullet striking the fore arm of Shaik Adam, the man immediately in front of him, shattering the bone and coming out again, about twelve inches higher up. When taken to the Regimental Hospital, it was found necessary to have the arm amputated, which was accordingly done. The man is reported to be progressing fairly.—*Deccan Herald.*

MURDER OF A BOY FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

AN inquest was opened yesterday by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Worlee Flats, on the body of Narayen Hurry, aged 10 years. Deceased was the son of Hurry Ramjee, a boilermaker in the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops at Parel. He was missed from home on Friday evening, and a report was made to the police of his disappearance. On the following morning his body, with the throat cut, was seen lying in the main drain by several persons in the employ of the Municipality, but, strange to say, no one thought it necessary to inform the police. It was not till Tuesday evening that a Municipal contractor named Rowjee Rugoonath furnished the information. When a search was made for the body, it was found, at a late hour on Tuesday night, inside the drain not far from the Worlee pumping station. The throat was cut, and a knife was found lying near by. The father of the deceased identified the body as that of his son, Narayen. Most of the ornaments the boy wore when last seen, valued at about Rs. 33, had all been removed. They were two pairs of silver wristlets and a silver anklet. Two gold earrings were found on the body.

The evidence of Hurry Ramjee, the father of the deceased, was taken. He identified the body as that of his son, and said that the deceased had been missing from his home since Friday last.

Canoo Ragoo said he was a sawyer, and worked near the Worlee pumping station. On Saturday, the 21st inst., he was coming to his work about 7 a.m. with another sawyer named Bhewa Ramjee. They were coming along on the east side of the old main drain. Witness went down the slope to a pond to see if it contained any fish. As he was returning he saw the body of the deceased lying amongst the bushes. It was lying on the face; and he saw some blood on the clothing near the neck. Life was extinct. Bhewa Ramjee also saw the body. He and Bhewa came to their work, and reported the matter to the store clerk, Shreedar Gopall. Shreedur and a Purdaseee named Sook Mundhun and Kunia then went to see the body. Witness did not give any information to the police.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to Saturday, the 5th prox.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, November 24.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·966
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Web Blub Thermometer	68·0
Dew Point	62·5
Relative humidity of Air	·62
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·1
General Directions of Wind*	E, ENE, NE, E, W, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	173

* From midnight to midnight.

CONTRAVENING THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

THE cases in which the Imperial Cotton Mills Company and Mr. Hyde Cheetham, one of the directors, and secretary and agent, were charged with contravening section 57 of the Indian Companies' Act, came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper yesterday. Mr. Little conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Chalk, the company's solicitor, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Little stated that, under section 57 of the Act, notice of an increase of capital had to be given to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Bombay, and a fee of Rs. 5 had to be paid on every Rs. 10,000 of increased capital. In this case the amount of the increase was two-and-a-half lakhs, and the amount of the fee due Rs. 125. This increase had been sanctioned by a special resolution, but no notice had been given to the Registrar, though the capital had been increased so far back as August, 1883. The first intimation of any kind which had reached the Registrar was the filing of the annual list of shareholders and summary of capital on the 26th March, 1884. This document was not filed in compliance with the requirements of section 57 of the Act. It was in no way a formal notice of the increase, but a mere statement that the nominal capital was divided into a certain number of shares since the last increase. The fee of Rs. 125 had been paid since the institution of the prosecution. There had been a default for 841 days. Mr. Cheetham, who was the manager of the company, must have known the law, and the default, it was urged, was therefore wilful.

Mr. Chalk admitted that the company did not give a notice within the meaning of section 57 of the Act, but he maintained that the Registrar had had notice in a summary of the capital and shares filed with him on the 26th March, 1884. The mistake was purely accidental, and this being so, if a penalty were to be inflicted a nominal sum of one pie would be sufficient. Mr. Chalk further contended that the Limitation Act, applicable to civil suits, applied in this case.

Mr. Little said that the magistrate had power to punish with imprisonment under the Act, and therefore the case was a criminal one. Mr. Chalk's argument was wrong. Mr. Little referred to several cases which had been disposed of by his worship.

Mr. Cooper fined the company Rs. 50, which was at the rate of Rs. 3 a day for 167 days. Mr. Chalk, his worship said, had produced no authorities to support his contention, and he was sorry to differ from him. He thought the omission was accidental.

Mr. Little, at the close of the case, applied for a summons against the Bombay Cotton Press Company for a similar offence. The summons was granted.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

SUPANA WALAD KOONDLIKAR, Shiva walad Peerajee, Shiva walad Sedoo, Bheewa walad Peerajee, and Ramswamy Munaswamy were charged with having on the 14th June last committed house-breaking by night at Kirkee, and theft of silver and plated cups, two gold and five silver medals, a silver star, one £5 note, Rs. 370 in cash and currency notes, some French gold coins, clothes, &c., the property of Mr. Samuel Gordon Brebner, chief mechanical engineer, Small Arms Factory, Kirkee. The prisoners were arraigned last Friday with John Carter, a European, who was tried separately by a jury the majority of whom were Europeans, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a year. The present prisoners desired to be tried separately. The details of the crime have been already published in connection with Carter's trial.

The prosecutor, Mr. Brebner, said that the third prisoner was his servant, while the first, second, and fourth were employed in the Small Arms Factory. He did not know the fifth prisoner. The second prisoner was a soldier in the Bombay Sappers and Miners. On the morning of the 14th June last, when the prosecutor found some of his property lying scattered about in his compound, a pair of shoes and a blanket were also found. A Persian shop-keeper identified the shoes as having belonged to the first prisoner. The latter, denying the allegation, expressed a wish to try them on. His wish was granted, and the shoes were found rather small for him.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the confessions made by the third and fourth prisoners to the magistrate at Poona were read out to the jury. The third prisoner said he had been promised Rs. 100 to make a confession, and had been beaten because he did not make it. Members of the Poona police force were called, and denied having beaten any of the prisoners in the case.

His lordship having summed up, the jury, after a short consultation, found the third prisoner guilty of house-breaking and theft, and the fourth prisoner guilty of abetment of house-breaking and receiving stolen property, the first, second, and fifth prisoners being found not guilty. The latter three were discharged; the third prisoner was sentenced to two years', and the fourth to one year's, rigorous imprisonment.

THE KHOJA MURDER.

Shamjee, *alias* Shunker bin Rahim, was charged with having, on the 19th August last, murdered Bunda Ali Paria, kamaria or cashier to His Highness the late Aga Ali Shah. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Fox, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Russell for the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury.—Foreman.

Mr J G H Collister.	Mr Bomonjee M Panthaki
Mr N R Ranina.	Mr Vundravandas Purshotumdas.
Mr H C Bhandoopwalla.	Mr W Bullock.
Mr G L Trevor.	Mr Mirza Hassan Khan.

The fowllowing gentlemen were challenged for the prosecution:—Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Ranchordas Narotum, and Purshotum Oodowjee; and the following for the defence:—Messrs. G. A. Barnett, R. L. Stewart, G. K. Remington, John Fowler, E. W. Campbell, W. C. H. Gill, J. Westlake, and H. Swan.

Mr. Latham, in addressing the jury, said the principal point in the case was whether it was the prisoner who had committed the murder, for there was no eye-witness of the deed. The jury would have to give their most earnest attention to the evidence, because it would be all circumstantial evidence, from which inferences would have to be drawn as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence. There was also some other evidence, but the learned counsel was not quite certain whether it was admissible or not. The deceased resided at Aga Khan's bungalow in Love-lane, Mazagon, and seemed to have been a man of a retiring disposition. In August last H. H. Aga Ali Shah had been lying ill at Poona, and on the 17th of the month he died. At his premises in Poona were assembled a large number of his followers, among whom was the prisoner, who for two days seemed to have been inquiring for the kamaria, whom he evidently did not know. The kamaria, however, was at the time in Bombay. On the 19th Aug. the dead body of Aga Ali Shah was brought to Bombay; and the premises at Mazagon would naturally be crowded with his followers. That morning the prisoner was seen going about the premises and close to the jamat-khana. About 1 p.m. the deceased and three others entered the building to take their meal, when the prisoner, who was seated near the door, got up and went away. After the meal, the deceased and a man named Cummoo Currim went to the large bungalow in the compound, and sat in the verandah on the ground-floor. They remained there till 2 p.m., when the deceased got up, saying he would go and sleep in the jamat-khana. That was the last time he was seen alive by his friends. About 2-30 p.m. a man, who was passing towards the kitchen, saw blood on the floor of the jamat-khana near the doorway, and on looking in, he saw the deceased lying dead. An alarm was raised and the police came to the place. In the early part of the afternoon the deceased's wife went to see if her husband was in the jamat-khana. He was not there; but she saw the prisoner seated there. The learned counsel said that very serious wounds had been inflicted on the deceased; and, unfortunately, it happened that the only other person who was in the jamat-khana at the time was an old man, about eighty years of age, who had bad sight, and was continually under the influence of opium or other intoxicating drugs. On a search being made, a clasped knife was found with the blade so fastened with a strip of cloth as to make it really a dagger, and therefore a more formidable weapon. The object of this was that the blade should not close in while the wounds were being inflicted. A cutler would be called, who would say that he had sold to the prisoner a knife similar to the one before the court, as well as another knife; but the second knife, which the prisoner was supposed to have used, had not been found. On the 21st August, in consequence of certain information the prisoner gave to the police, he was taken to Hussanabad, on the Mount-road. There the prisoner pointed out in a hiding-place certain clothes which had spots of blood on them. These clothes were similar to the clothes which the prisoner had been seen wearing.

Mr. Latham offered to put in a statement made by Cummoo Currim to the magistrate at Ahmedabad regarding what he knew of the case. Cummoo was one of the men who dined with the deceased on the afternoon of the 19th August, and who had proceeded to Ahmedabad for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Russell objected to the admission of the statement, as it was not made in the presence and hearing of the prisoner.

Syed Sulleiman, a man in the service of the Aga Khan family, who was sent to Ahmedabad to bring Cummoo Currim to Bombay, said the latter was too ill to come down, and that he was not likely to live.

Mr. Russell said he would rather have the case postponed, in order to have the man brought down.

The judge said the case would have then to be postponed till the next Sessions, and inquired if the prisoner was not represented at the time the statement was made to the magistrate.

Mr. Latham said he was represented at the time by Mr. Payne, jun.

The judge remarked that he was of opinion that, in this matter, the prisoner was sufficiently represented. Under the circumstances, his lordship decided that the statement must go in.

The statement was then admitted, Mr. Latham remarking that it mentioned a point not referred to by the other witnesses.

Dr. Potter, lately acting surgeon to the coroner, gave evidence similar to that given by him at the coroner's inquest.

In answer to Mr. Russell, Dr. Potter said he did not know if the accused had been examined by any medical gentleman as to his mental condition. Witness had heard from a European police officer that prisoner was subject to mental delusions. Witness was told a history of the delusion. The police officer told him that that delusion had a strong influence on the prisoner's mind.

Mr. Latham objected to these statements. They were not evidence.

Dr. Potter, in answer to the judge, said he did not know the name of the police officer.

The judge remarked that the statements made by Dr. Potter were inadmissible, and that the police officer should be called.

Dr. Potter, in further cross-examination by Mr. Russell, said,—The existence of a delusion in a man's mind is a very fairly ordinary test of his insanity. When in conjunction with other things, restlessness of manner and a tendency to loquacity are signs of insanity. If a person was of an impaired mind, indulgence in opium or the use of intoxicating drinks brought on a tendency to insanity. They would be more likely to act upon any delusion. In this country, in the hot weather, that was peculiarly so.

To Mr. Latham.—I myself have had no interview with the prisoner.

Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, received three sealed parcels in connection with this case. On three out of five articles contained in the parcels, a sheet, a turban, and a jacket, he found no stains of blood. The other articles were a coat and a pair of pyjamas, on each of which small spots of blood were found. It might or might not be human blood.

Jaffer Dost Mahomed said that, on the 19th August, he dined with the deceased and two others in the jamat-khana. Prisoner was seen sitting in the jamat-khana. Witness went into a neighbouring bungalow after the meal was over, and he then again saw the prisoner near the jamat-khana.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—He had a rosary in his hand. He was counting his beads, and was muttering something to himself.

Dr. G. Y. Hunter said that when, like all other prisoners, the prisoner in this case was first brought to the Common Jail, he was formally examined to see if he was suffering from any complaint.

Mr. Latham.—If there had been anything unusual in the prisoner's appearance, would your attention have been drawn to it?

Dr. Hunter.—O certainly.

And if the prisoner had shown any signs of insanity, would the matter have been reported to you?—Certainly. Nothing has been brought to my notice regarding prisoner's insanity.

Mahomed Hussum, a cutlery shop keeper near the Jumma Musjid, remembered selling two knives to the prisoner for two rupees. He asked for a large knife, which he bought, and which was similar to the one before the court. On a subsequent occasion, prisoner came to the shop with Mr. Gell, the Khan Saheb, and others. Prisoner pointed to witness as the person who had sold the knives to him.

The evidence of Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali stated that the prisoner pointed out a stone in Hussanabad, under which was found a coat. In the pocket of the coat was found a skull-cap, containing a piece of white cloth, which was very similar to the piece of cloth tied to the clasped knife. The prisoner also drew attention to a hole in the pocket of the coat, which was large enough to allow of the knife dropping down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell:—

Have you heard of the police giving prisoner something to drink?—I don't know.

Do you remember hearing of such instances?—I don't remember.

Do you remember the case of a native who was charged with drowning a boy in the Kalbadevi tank?—Yes.

Were you in charge of the case?—Yes.

Was not that prisoner given something to drink?—He was not.

Did you notice the peculiar manner of the prisoner when you took him round to various places?—I noticed nothing particular.

Did he gesticulate in a peculiar manner?—I did not notice it.

Did you notice a strong glare in his eye?—I did not, as I do now.

Did you notice him grinning?—Yes, I noticed it once or twice in the magistrate's court.

Did he tell you that he had an idea?—No.

Did he tell you he had a delusion?—No. He told me he had had a dream—that he saw his father in his dream.

Is his father dead or alive?—Some say he is dead, and some say he is living.

What was the dream he told you he had?—He said his father told him in his dream that he should murder Bunda Ali Kamaria, and that he therefore murdered him.

Bhimjee Dewjee, uncle of the prisoner, said he had been residing with him for the last three or four months. His manner was sometimes wild. He used to get excited and angry without cause, and witness considered him to be mad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell:—

Is he in the habit of eating or smoking opium?—No.

You said he was like a madman. Why did you say so?—Because once or twice he was very much excited with me without cause.

Do you consider him mad now?—I cannot say.

Jagonath Anundrao, head clerk in the Common Jail, was called to depose to a statement made by the prisoner at an interview with his brother on the 8th September last.

Mr. Russell objected to the admission of the statement, and after some discussion his lordship said the question was whether a jail havildar could be considered a police officer. It was a matter of considerable doubt in his lordship's mind, but considering the importance of the case, his lordship disposed of the doubt in the prisoner's favour, and decided that the statement made at the interview was inadmissible.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

Mr. Russell, for the defence, submitted that there was no proof conclusive of the identity of the prisoner, and no one was called who saw the prisoner go into the jamat-khana. No endeavour had been made to show what the prisoner had been doing between the 17th and the 21st August. It was quite possible that another hand than that of the prisoner had committed the offence. It was a known fact that the police in this country exercised a moral persuasion over the minds of accused persons which made them do extraordinary things, although the learned counsel was far from saying that in the present case the police had exercised any undue pressure. But supposing that the prisoner committed the crime, Mr. Russell submitted that he came within the exception to section 84 of the Penal Code. He urged that at the time the crime was committed, if it was committed by the prisoner, he was labouring under a delusion which prompted him to it, and that he did not know he was doing wrong,

His lordship summed up the case very lucidly. With regard to the plea of insanity put forth on behalf of the prisoner, his lordship remarked that the law said that nothing was an offence which was done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, was incapable of knowing the nature of his act, or knowing that he was doing wrong, or what was contrary to law. Now, in this case, although it had been suggested that the prisoner was insane, absolutely nothing had been proved to show that he was of an unsound mind, or that he had been suffering from a delusion. Every man was presumed to be sane until the contrary was proved by the defence. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner had an opportunity of offering any explanation, so that this was not a case where, under the law, the prisoner's mouth was closed. He, however, offered no explanation, and he produced no evidence in rebuttal of the presumptive case proved against him.

The jury retired for about ten minutes, and brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His lordship.—Prisoner at the bar, the jury have very properly found you guilty of a most brutal murder. The sentence of the court is that you be hanged by the neck till you are dead.

The court adjourned at 7-45 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-82—H C and Brown—Goswami Shri Girdurjee Govindramjee Maharaj vs Lukhmidas Khimjee and another—Muljee, B. B.
3-85—A and Hormusjee—Hajee Abubakar Ismail and another vs Khutizabai Mirza Hoosein Khan.
4-85—H C and Brown—Balmukonda Vithuldas and another vs Candas Tribhowandas and others—B and Bhugwandas.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

350-85—Chalk and W—Jane Martha Elizabeth Joliffe vs F H Joliffe.
54-85—Nanu and H—Merbai vs Nanabhoy Burzorjee Bottlewalla and another—Ardeshir and H.
274-85—Chalk and W—Royohund Nursing and others vs Nanabhoy Purshotum and others—Tyabjee and D.
146 85—Macfarlane and E—Yenkoo Balloo vs Dewjee Kapa—Rustom K R Cama.
308-85—Bicknell and K—Bhurmal Mexhjee vs Nursey Mowjee and another—Macfarlane and E.
319 85—Khunderao M—Dadajee Atmaram and others vs Narayen Anundrao and others.
338-85—J C Cam—Gulabai vs Luxmibai—Bicknell and K.
341-85—Craigie, L and O—Narayendas Panachund vs Ladki and another—Tyabjee and D.
355 85—Tobin and R—Hajee Vydina Hajee vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vydina—Wadia and G.

BENGAL.

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, November 14, was 286, against 232 and 213 in the 2 previous weeks, and 8 in excess over that of the corresponding week last year, the quinquennial mean being 267. There were 14 deaths from cholera, against 10 and 9 in the 2 preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean being 36. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints was lower, and was also below the average of the quinquennium. The general death-rate of the week was 28·4 per mille per annum.

THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The management of the Eastern Bengal Railway seems determined to make things disagreeable. Recently the privilege of weekly return tickets to Darjiling was suddenly withdrawn, and in July last the first and second class fares were raised 50 per cent. for all passengers travelling above Kanchrapara. The hardship of this last measure is obvious, inasmuch as it allows a person to travel over part of the line at one rate, but increases the rate by one-half if he goes further. This is unfair, if not illegal, and contrary to clause 83 of the new Railway Act. If this sort of thing is allowed to go on by Government, the outcome can only be to throttle the traffic, to prevent people in broken health from seeking restoration by a trip to the hills and to seriously injure the prosperity of Darjiling.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

FLOODS IN SOUTH ARCOT.—Heavy rain set in at Pondicherry, and generally throughout the South Arcot District on the evening of the 14th inst., and up to Friday morning the fall was incessant; it was a steady downpour with hardly any wind, while the sea continued unusually quiet for the time of year. Reports vary as to the quantity that fell during the five-and-a-half days and nights, but taking an average of the gauges of the registered and other accounts, the total approximates to about 20 inches: the supply therefore, already received, exceeds an ordinary year's average. The temporary structure used for passing trains over the Ginghee river near the Kundamungalum Station is far under water, and the current on Friday was too strong to admit of any examination being made in respect to its condition, so that nothing is known as to how long the branch will have to remain closed for through trains; there are, however, engines and rolling stock on both sides the river, and traffic need be interrupted but a few days, as the waters in the Ginghee subside quickly. Trains from Madras and the north run up to Villapuram, and from the south up to Porto Novo. The mails for Madras from Pondicherry and the south are sent on to Tindivanum, by which arrangement the delay is restricted to one day, but, strange to say, the bags from Madras are sent on to Villapuram, and are subjected to a delay of nearly two days, besides requiring the employment of two instead of one set of "runners." Mails were received at Pondicherry on Tuesday and Wednesday, those for the former day arrived on Thursday morning only at 10 o'clock. The fact of the stoppage of the Pondicherry branch, and the break on the main line south of the junction, was known at Villapuram soon after daybreak on Tuesday morning, and

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there was ample time for the Postmaster-General in Madras, or the Superintendent of the division in Cuddalore or elsewhere, to have stopped the bags at Tindivanum, and have had either "runners" or a jutka in waiting to take on the mails to Pondicherry and the South. The Wednesday's portion of the outward overland mail, of course, reached Bombay too late for last week's steamer.—*Mail.*

THE NEW RULES OF POOL.

The Billiard Association of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to revising the rules of Billiards, have published a new set of rules for the game of Pool. These new rules are compiled and approved by the same twelve professional players who revised the rules of Billiards.

Perhaps the most important alteration in these new rules is that relating to when a ball may be taken up in order to allow another ball to be played at. The old rule states—"If a ball or balls touch the striker's ball, or be in a line between it and the ball he has to play at so as to prevent him hitting any part of the object ball, it or they, whether nearer to the striker's ball or not, may be taken up," &c. The new rule, No. 21, states—"When a ball touches the striker's ball, or is in a line between it and the ball he has to play on, so that it will prevent him from hitting either side of the object ball, it must be taken up until the stroke is played, and replaced after the balls have ceased rolling; but if the ball be farther away or equidistant with the object ball, the striker cannot have it up." This is going back to the old rule in force some twenty years back, but this realteration is hardly consistent with the general principles on which the rules of Pool are framed. It appears that the intention of the rules generally is to let the player have every facility to playing his stroke on the object ball—so much so, that should a ball get in the way of his coat sleeve, or his hand, or the rest, he may have such ball up. Still, a ball may be farther off than the object ball, and yet prevent the player from striking it in the spot he wishes. It is also a novelty to make it compulsory having a ball up. Formerly it was optional with the player. Rule 21 makes the taking up of a ball in a line between the striker's ball and the object ball compulsory, but Rule 22 makes taking up a ball in the way of "the striker, his cue, or rest" optional.

The most fundamental alteration in the rules of Pool, however, is contained in Rule 14, which states, "If a player deliberately obstructs his opponent or wilfully interferes with the balls he shall lose all further interest in that game, and his ball must be taken off the table." The intention of this rule is, of course, clear, and should any dispute arise as to whether an act was deliberate, or wilful, or not, Rule 40 informs us that the question must be decided by the billiard marker.

In the preamble to the rules of Whist as now played in all the London clubs the following general principles are laid down:—"Laws are intended to effect two objects—1. To preserve the harmony and determine the ordering of the table. 2. To prevent any player from obtaining an unfair advantage. The word unfair must be taken in a restricted sense. It does not mean intentional unfairness. This is not to be dealt with by law, but by exclusion from the card table. In deciding cases of law the offender should be credited with *bona fides*. It follows from this that offences should not be judged by the intention of the player, but by the amount of injury which his irregularity may inflict on the opponents." In writing on this subject—the Rules of Billiards—in October, 1876, W. Cook, then champion player, observed—"I would here add that no rules can be so framed as to distinguish between acts of carelessness and acts of wilfulness. For instance, a man may, and often does, stop his ball running by accident. Now, no rule could distinguish as regards penalties between stopping a ball by accident and stopping a ball on purpose; the latter, if done with the object of unfair play, should be met with the exclusion of the offender for the future from the billiard-room; but, at the same time, it is evident that no set of rules would be perfect unless so framed that any one so offending was prevented by the rules of the game from obtaining any advantage from his wilful or careless act."

In the old rules of Pool, if a player, after striking, interfered with his own ball in any way, or if he stopped it before it had done rolling, he lost a life. If the ball had continued rolling it might have gone into a pocket; consequently, this rule made it impossible for a player to profit by an act of carelessness. The new rules, however, alter all this. There is no rule making a player lose his life by stopping a ball or altering the direction in which it is running. If he had made a hazard it would render the strike foul, but this penalty would be most inadequate.

If the player had made no hazard, there is virtually no penalty at all for an act of gross carelessness, by which the offender can possibly save himself from losing a life, except the rule we have quoted, which gives the billiard marker the power to turn the player out of the Pool altogether. Such a law would, of course, be inoperative in all respectable clubs and billiard-rooms.

As the new rules now stand, a player, by dropping his handkerchief, or a piece of chalk, or his cue, or by having his hand on the table, might prevent his ball from going into a pocket. The penalty is, should the marker think he intended to cheat, he is not allowed to play till the next Pool. If the marker thinks he did not intend to cheat, the fortunate offender saves a life. In a club where the players were gentlemen, and the marker a club servant, the latter would feel some delicacy in turning the player out of the Pool for wilfully interfering with the balls. So, too, a penalty for "deliberately" obstructing an opponent seems a case to be dealt with by a police magistrate, rather than the "marker."

One wise decision in the new rules is that relating to a ball being "angled." It has been customary for the player to be allowed to move the ball a few inches out, in order to take his stroke, without being allowed to take a life. This is omitted in the new rules, which state, however, that when angled a player can have any ball up if he has to play off a cushion.

We have mentioned the chief points of alteration, but it is obvious that before these can meet with general public support the objectionable phraseology of Rule 14 must be altered.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the two half-yearly audited accounts and Balance Sheets respectively ending 31st December, 1884, and 30th June, 1885, and the Directors report for the whole period.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the year 1885-86 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay 12th November, 1885.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 3 & 4, Parsee Bazar-Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 30th November, 1885, at 3 o'clock p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance sheet made up to 31st October, 1885.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
4. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
JEHANGIR GUSTADJEE,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 19th November, 1885.

P. S.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23th instant to the 5th proximo, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA HALOCHUND JAGOOSHA, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of SHA GHELABHAI MOOLCHUND, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. Mansukhlal M. Munshi, at his office in Meadow-street, No. 26, within 14 days hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1885.

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31 0	33 0	Rudesheimer, mellow	32 8	33 8
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20 4	22 0	Laubenheimer	21 0	23 0
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26 12	Vino Puro, very pale, dry	blue „	28 0
25 0	Oloroso, golden, rich flavour	green „	26 0
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22 0	Pale, medium dry, very popular	yellow „	23 0
21 0	Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink „	22 0
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18 4	Marsala, virgin pale, finest	yellow capsule	19 0
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40 0	Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	black capsule	42 0
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25 0	Madeira, fine young wine	blue „	26 0
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38 8	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old		39 8
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19 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand		20 0
23 8	Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"		24 8
22 0	Old Vatted Glenlivet		22 8
	WHISKY.—IRISH.		
24 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure		25 0
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26 0	Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks		27 0
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25 0	Our Monogram Label, Cognac, very good		26 0
28 0	Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"		29 0
30 8	White Capsule, "delicate flavour"		31 8
33 12	Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"		35 0
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47 8	Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old		50 0
15 0	Lefavre Cognac	bison brand	15 8
20 0	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	gold capsule	20 8
	SPIRITS.		
23 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	white capsule	24 0
21 0	Rum, fine "Pineapple"		21 8
23 4	Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	„	24 0
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CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
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Yours sincerely,
W. J. TAYLOR.

LAHORE, 1st September 1881.

Certified that I had attack of cholera at Lahore during the epidemic of 1881 in the month of August, and, when in an advanced stage of the disease, I was personally attended upon by Mr. H. Cotter, to whom I am sincerely indebted for my recovery wrought by the aid of his invaluable pills.

S. E. CHILLINGWORTH,
Govt. Tele. Dept.

UMBALLA, 9th September 1884.

I certify that I gave Mr. Cotter's Pills for cholera to five servants in my employ in September 1881. The whole of them recovered. I also gave some to Mr. Bartlett for one of his servants which cured him.

(Sd.) G. ENNIS,
Bazar Sergeant.

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PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

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